

H.B. 366 (GAVARONE)

Change laws governing child support

House Co-Sponsors: Seitz, Smith, Ginter, LaTourette, Becker, Brenner, Lang

Bill History

- 1/31/2018 – House Community and Family Advancement Committee (6 Hearings), (14-0)
- 3/7/2018 – House Floor Vote (*pending*)

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glenn Harris (Ohio Practitioners' Network for Fathers and Families) • Joel Potts (Ohio JFS Directors' Association) • Dave Fleischman (Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services) • Rodrick Hamilton (Warren County CSEA) • Sarah Felids (Montgomery County JFS) • William Peltcs (Franklin County CSEA) • Amy Roehrenbeck (Ohio CSEA Directors' Association) • Eli Williams (Urban Light Ministries and Fatherhood Ohio) • Rob Pierson (Stark County JFS) • Theresa Bechtel Ellison (Clermont County CSEA) • Joe Fantozzi (Summit County CSEA) • Marcie Cousino (Lucas County CSEA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graham Bowman (Ohio Poverty Law Center) • Natasha Plumly (Southeaster Ohio Legal Services) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paul Pfeffer (Ohio Judicial Conference)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cody Seiber • Rev. Dr. Brian Moore (Ohio Practitioners' Network for Fathers and Families) • Calvin Williams (Lucian Families Inc) • Narka Gray (Butler County CSEA) • Michael Patton (Hamilton County JFS) • Beth Anne Schorr (Warren County CSEA) • Eric Johnson (Ohio State Bar Association) • Frank McLaughlin (Wood County CSEA) • Jeff Kramer (Father Factor) • Debra Kempers (Columbiana County JFS) 		
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Key Provisions

- Repeals the existing statutory basic child support schedule and requires the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) to adopt rules to create the schedule.
- Requires the new schedule to incorporate a self-sufficiency reserve in order to create an adjusted schedule based on 116% of the federal poverty level for a single person.
- Requires ODJFS to update the basic child support schedule created in rules and the self-sufficiency reserve every four years to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.
- Repeals the existing statutory worksheet forms used to calculate child support and requires ODJFS to adopt rules governing the creation of child support worksheet forms and a standard instruction manual to provide guidance and assistance for calculating child support.
- Allows ODJFS to revise the worksheet and manual as needed, but requires revisions to both at least once every five years.
- Makes changes to the law requiring ODJFS, with the assistance of a Child Support Guidelines Advisory Council, to conduct a review every four years to determine whether child support orders issued under the basic child support

schedule and worksheets adequately provide for the needs of children subject to child support orders.

- Allows a court or child support enforcement agency (CSEA) to determine obligation amounts on a case-by-case basis when the combined annual income of both parents is greater than the maximum annual income established in the basic child support schedule adopted by ODJFS.
- Provides that if the combined annual income of both parents falls below the minimum annual income established in the basic child support schedule adopted by ODJFS, the court or CSEA must apply the minimum support amount.
- Makes the following changes regarding calculation of the amount of child support to be paid:
 - Permits deduction from a parent's annual income of the annual amount of any
 - court-ordered spousal support that is actually paid, excluding any ordered
 - payments on arrears.
 - Requires a court or CSEA to adjust the amount of child support to be paid by a
 - parent who has children not subject to the order, instead of deducting from
 - gross income amounts:
 - Paid for children under pre-existing support order; or
 - That equal the federal income tax exemption for children with another parent not involved in the child support proceedings.
 - Establishes additional factors that, if applicable, prevent a court or CSEA from determining a parent to be unemployed or underemployed, for purposes of imputing income.
 - Provides that if a parent has an annual income subject to the self-sufficiency reserve, the parent's support obligation cannot be more than the obligation that would have resulted from an unadjusted schedule.
 - Requires a deduction from the parent's annual child support obligations for any non-means tested benefits that a child subject to the order receives as a result of claims made by the parent.
 - Requires both parents to share child care costs, and specifies factors that a court or CSEA must consider in determining child care costs.
 - Requires a court or CSEA to reduce an annual child support obligation by 10% when a court issues a parenting time order that equals or exceeds 90 overnights per year.
- Amends the existing deviation factors that the court may consider when determining whether to deviate from the amount of child support that would otherwise result from the use of the basic child support schedule and worksheet.

- Permits a court to consider the following new deviation factors when determining whether to grant a deviation:
 - The child support obligee's income, if the obligee's annual income is equal to or less than 100% of the federal poverty level.
 - Extraordinary work-related expenses incurred by either parent.
 - Post-secondary educational expenses paid for by a parent for the parent's own child or children, regardless of whether the child or children are emancipated.
 - Costs incurred or reasonably anticipated to be incurred by the parents in compliance with court-ordered reunification efforts in child abuse, neglect, or dependency cases.
 - Extraordinary child care costs required for the child or children that exceed the maximum statewide average cost, including extraordinary costs associated with specialized physical, psychological, or education conditions.
- Specifies that, in determining whether to grant a deviation based on extended parenting time or extraordinary costs associated with parenting time, the court must recognize that expenses for children are incurred in both households and must consider a substantial deviation if parenting time equals or exceeds 147 overnights per year.
- Repeals "the amount of time the children spend with each parent" considered to be an extraordinary circumstance permitting deviation from the amount of child support calculated pursuant to a shared parenting order.
- Permits a court to issue separate orders for education expenses and for appropriate expenses and allows the court to consider the expenses in adjusting a child support order.
- Increases the minimum support obligation from \$50 to \$80 and permits CSEAs to impose minimum support obligations.
- Requires each child support order to specify that both the child support obligor and obligee are liable for the health care expenses of any children not covered by health insurance as those expenses are calculated using a formula established by each court or CSEA.
- Makes changes regarding the determination of responsibility for obtaining health insurance coverage including establishing a rebuttable presumption that the child support obligee is the appropriate parent to provide health insurance coverage.
- Specifies circumstances that a court or CSEA may use to rebut the presumption, such as when a child support obligor wishes to be named the health insurance obligor, when the child support obligor can obtain reasonably priced coverage for the child through an employer or other source, or when the obligee is a nonparent individual or agency that has no duty to provide medical support.

- Establishes a credit for the cost of providing health insurance coverage against a parent's annual income when calculating child support.
- Makes changes to the requirement for cash medical support in child support orders, including a requirement that cash medical support orders be administered, revised, modified, and enforced in the same manner as the underlying child support order.
- Makes changes regarding the payment of extraordinary medical expenses.
- Requires that each order contain a statement setting forth the name and address of the individual to be reimbursed for medical expenses.
- Clarifies the law governing accessibility determinations made by a court or CSEA regarding primary care services under private health insurance coverage.
- Provides for modification of a child support order if a court determines that insurance coverage under the order is inadequate to meet the medical needs of the child.
- Requires a CSEA reviewing a court child support order to apply deviations from the existing order to the revised amount of child support if the monetary or percentage value can be determined by the CSEA.
- Establishes a rebuttable presumption that the amounts withheld or deducted to recover the overdue and unpaid support or arrearage under a terminated child support order are at least equal to the amount that was withheld or deducted under the terminated order.
- Permits a court or CSEA to consider evidence of household expenditures, income variables, extraordinary health care issues, and other reasons for deviation from the presumed amount.

Additional Information

- **Companion Bill:** SB 125 (Beagle)
- **Advisor:** Steven Alexander, 740-804-3213, steven.alexander@ohiohouse.gov

SUB. H.B. 453 (GREENSPAN)
Declare inventions at county hospitals to be hospital property

House Co-Sponsors: Antonio, Boyd, Huffman, Kick, Seitz, Sweeney, Hambley, Arndt, Carfagna

Bill History

- 2/20/18- State and Local Government Committee (3 hearings)(13-0)
- 3/7/18 – House Floor Vote Scheduled

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mike Phillips- The MetroHealth System• Mike Dalton- The MetroHealth System• Aram Nerpouni- BioEnterprise		

Key Provisions

- Requires that all rights to, interests in, and income from intellectual property, including discoveries, inventions, or patents, resulting from research conducted in charter county hospital facilities or by charter county hospital employees acting within the scope of their employment or with hospital funding, are the charter county hospital's property.
- Authorizes the charter county hospital's board of county hospital trustees to dispose of, upon terms the board directs, all rights to, interests in, or income from any intellectual property that the charter county hospital owns or may acquire.
- Requires the board to adopt rules under which a charter county hospital employee may solicit or accept, or a person may give to an employee, a financial interest in any individual, firm, association, corporation, or governmental agency to which the board has assigned, licensed, transferred, sold, or otherwise disposed of the charter county hospital's rights to, interests in, or income from its intellectual property.
- Specifies the requirements and guidelines that must be included in the rules.
- Requires that the Ohio Ethics Commission, at the request of the charter county hospital's board, to advise the board in implementing the board's rules and to address matters outside the scope of those rules.

Additional Information

- **Policy Advisor:** Lisa Griffin, 937-554-6372, lisa.griffin@ohiohouse.gov

H.B. 438 (HAMBLEY, KICK)
Address composition of educational service centers

House Co-Sponsors: Seitz, Brenner, Stein
Senate Co-Sponsors: N/A

Bill History

- 12/4/2017 – Introduced
- 1/30/2018 – Reported unanimously out of House Education and Career Readiness Committee
(4 Hearings)

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Craig Burford (Ohio ESC Association)• William Koran (ESC of Medina County)		

Key Provisions

- Permits a "local" school district to sever its territory from its current educational service center (ESC) and annex its territory to an adjacent ESC, so long as that district severed and annexed its territory under a substantially similar provision of law that was repealed in 2011.
- Permits the governing board of any ESC (rather than only the governing board of a joint ESC) to add appointed members to the board.

Additional Information

- **AM1276** – Retains current law allowing governing boards to appoint members from the general public based on their knowledge, experiences and skillset, and requires they adhered to the same ethics laws and standards of conduct as the publicly-elected members of the board.
- **AM1265-1** – Allows all ESCs to establish Local Professional Development Committees serving educators not employed in Ohio's schools for the purpose of reviewing the coursework, continuing education units, or other equivalent

activities related to classroom teaching or the area of licensure that is proposed by individuals for the purpose of maintaining professional licensure.

- **Policy Advisor:** Nick Derksen, 614.466.2361 (Office); 937.602.2174 (Cell); nick.derksen@ohiohouse.gov

H.B. 347 (KELLY, DEVER)
Designate Sonny L. Kim Memorial Highway

House Co-Sponsors: Antani, Antonio, Ashford, Blessing, Boccieri, Brinkman, Craig, Hughes, Ingram, Leland, Ramos, Reece, Retherford, Riedel, Rogers, Romanchuk, Seitz, Smith, Sweeney, Thompson, West, Green, Greenspan, Sheehy, Householder, Johnson, Lepore-Hagan, Manning
Senate Co-Sponsors: N/A

Bill History

- 9/19/17-Introduced in House
- 10/10/17- Referred to House Transportation and Public Safety Committee
- 12/14/17- Reported as HB 347 by House Transportation and Public Safety Committee
 - (15-0) (1 Hearing)
- House Floor Vote Pending

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Robert Blankenship -Cincinnati Police Department• John Keuffer- Valley Interfaith Community Resource Center• Michael Weinman- FOP of Ohio• John Cranley-Mayor of Cincinnati	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• NA

Key Provisions

The bill designates the northbound and southbound lanes of Interstate Route 71 between the Dana Avenue exit and the Montgomery Road exit in Hamilton County as "Officer Sonny L. Kim Memorial Highway".

Officer Sonny L. Kim was killed in the line of duty on June 19, 2015 while responding to a 911 call that was placed by a man who intended to commit "suicide by cop." Officer Kim served the Cincinnati Police Department for 27 years.

Additional Information

Policy Advisor: Nick Derksen, 614.466.2361, Nick.Derksen@ohiohouse.gov

Caucus Agenda
Wednesday, March 7, 2018
1:00 PM

I. Speaker's Remarks

II. Floor Calendar

a. Consideration of Senate Amendments

i. House Bill 194 – Reps. Johnson, Craig

b. House Bill 529 – Rep. Ryan

c. House Bill 345 – Rep. Butler

d. House Bill 87 – Rep. Roegner

e. House Bill 453 – Rep. Greenspan



f. House Bill 366 – Rep. Gavarone

g. House Bill 438 – Reps. Hambley, Kick

h. House Bill 347 – Reps. Kelly, Dever

III. Adjournment

From: Finlay, Serena
Sent: Thursday, March 8, 2018 1:57 PM
To: Paretti, Dominic
Subject: Deadline Tomorrow: Request for Co-Sponsorship – Paid Family and Medical Leave

REMINDER-DEADLINE TO CO SPONSOR IS TOMORROW AT 4PM

Ohio House of Representatives



MEMORANDUM

TO: All House Members
FROM: Representative Janine Boyd and Representative Kristin Boggs
DATE: February 5, 2018
RE: Request for Co-Sponsorship – Paid Family and Medical Leave

We will soon introduce legislation to create the Ohio Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program. Today we chose to send this co-sponsor request as this date marks the 25th anniversary of FMLA (Family Medical Leave Act). This legislation will provide 12 weeks of family and medical leave benefits, which will permit individuals to care for a family member, bond with a new child, or address their own serious health condition.

Out of 178 countries worldwide, the United States is one of three that does not provide paid leave to new mothers. So far five states—California, New Jersey, New York, Hawaii and Rhode Island offer some sort of paid leave to men and women who provide care. The federal Family Medical Leave Act provides 12 weeks of leave for family and medical reasons. This time is unpaid and employers with fewer than 50 employees are exempt, which eliminates a large segment of workers. Ohio should lead on the issue of paid leave to grow our economy and allow working people to put family first.

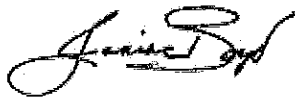
The program will be under the purview of the Department of Job and Family Services. An individual would receive leave insurance benefits for: a health condition which makes him/her unable to perform their job duties; caring for a new child during after birth, adoption, or foster care placement; caring for a child, parent, or spouse who has a serious health condition; or the individual is taking any other leave as authorized by the federal Family and Medical Leave Act. In order to be eligible for program benefits, an individual must file a claim with ODJFS; must have worked at least 680 hours during the base period; premiums have been withheld and remitted for at least one year; and the leave must be for the above-mentioned purposes.

Once established, program benefits will be paid by assessing premiums on employees. Employers will be required to deduct and withhold premiums from employee's wages. However, an employer may opt to pay the contributions on behalf of employees.

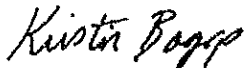
An employee who is covered by an employer policy or collective bargaining agreement that provides the employee with greater leave than that provided by the Family and Medical Leave Act may elect not to participate in the Program in accordance with rules adopted by the Director. An employee who elects to opt out of participating in the Program is not liable for any premium or contribution that would otherwise be due under the Program.

Working people in Ohio should not have to worry about losing their job or falling behind financially just to take care of a sick child or relative; address their own serious health condition; or care for and bond with their newborn child. Ohio cities like Dayton and Cincinnati are leading on leave. By allowing working people to put their family first, we can truly make Ohio a better place to live, work, and raise a family.

If you have any questions or would like to co-sponsor this legislation, please contact Dominic Paretti, at 614-644-5079 or via email at Dominic.Paretti@OhioHouse.Gov and Serena Finlay, 614-466-1896 or via email at Serena.Finlay@OhioHouse.Gov. **The deadline to co-sponsor is Friday, March 9 at 4:00pm.**



Janine Boyd
State Representative, Ohio House District 09



Kristin Boggs
State Representative, Ohio House District 18

From: Fiore, Anthonio
Sent: Friday, March 16, 2018 7:03 PM
To: Fiore, Anthonio
CC: Elizabeth Murch
Subject: Urging Your Support for Sub. HB 189 Before the Spring Recess
Attachments: Eric_Bakken_Regis Corporation_Sub_HB_189_Letter_Of_Support_Signed.pdf; 2018_0316 OSA Ltr to All Ohio House Members Urging Support for Sub HB 189 - FINAL.pdf

Dear Ohio House members,

We are writing to ask for your **support** and **expeditious passage** of the **occupational licensure reforms** to Ohio's cosmetology industry contained in **Sub.HB 189** before the Spring recess. The announcement this week of more private cosmetology schools closing makes it more important than ever to pass the reforms contained in **Sub. HB 189**. **Six additional school closures** were announced bringing the total number to **28 closures since May 2015** (or around 30%). In addition, we have included a few items raised by opponents that we are willing to work on in the Senate if the bill is favorably passed off the House floor.

I've also attached a list of all public testimony on **HB 189**. In addition the **letters of support from smaller salon owners** around the state, we just received the attached letter of support from Regis Corp that has over 30 brands under its umbrella with hundreds of locations across all 88 counties.

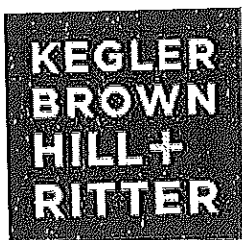
Have a great weekend. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Best regards,

Tony

Anthonio C. Fiore
Of Counsel

65 East State Street | Suite 1800 | Columbus, OH 43215
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afiore@keglerbrown.com

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5th Hearing – March 7, 2018

5th Hearing – March 7, 2018

Bill	Status	Amendments	Fiscal Notes	Analysis
H. B. No. 189	5th Hearing	—	Download	Download
Witness	Organization	Stance	Document	
Wezlynn Davis	null	Opponent	Download	
Patrick Thompson	null	Opponent	Download	
Don Boyd	Ohio Chamber of Commerce	Proponent	Download	
Sue Carter Moore	Ohio Association of Cosmetology Schools	Opponent	Download	
Nancy Brown	Brown Aveda Institute	Opponent	Download	
Brandon Ogden	null	Proponent	Download	
Natalie Lockhart	JCPenney Salon	Proponent	Download	

4th Hearing – February 27, 2018

4th Hearing – February 27, 2018

Bill	Status	Amendments	Fiscal Notes	Analysis
<u>H. B. No. 189</u>	4 th Hearing	<u>I 132_1073-3</u>	Download	Download
Witness	Organization	Stance	Document	
Lisa Nelson	null	Proponent		
Ohio Salon Association	null	Proponent		
Don Boyd	null	Proponent		
Clara Osterhage	null	Proponent		
Chris Ferruso	NFIB	Proponent		

3rd Hearing – June 21, 2017

Bill	Status	Amendments	Fiscal Notes	Analysis
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H. B. No. 189		3rd Hearing	Download	Download
Witness	Organization	Stance	Document	
Greg Lawson	The Buckeye Institute	Interested Party	Download	
Michael Shuh	null	Proponent		
Marianna Yeager	null	Proponent		
Dana Pallatos	null	Proponent		
Bridget Sharpe	Professional Beauty Association	Proponent		
Myra Reddy	Future of Beauty Industry Coalition	Proponent		
NeCole Cumberland	null	Proponent		
Rowena Yeager	null	Proponent		
Beth Hickey	null	Proponent		
David Boucher Additional	null	Proponent		
David Boucher	null	Proponent		
Rachelle King	null	Proponent		
Kerry Sawyer	null	Proponent		
Nancy Brown	null	Opponent	Download	
Wezlynn VanDyke Davis	null	Opponent	Download	
Patrick Thompson	null	Opponent	Download	
Angela Harvey	null	Opponent	Download	
Jill Hawkins Mitchell	null	Opponent	Download	
Gerry Reis	null	Opponent	Download	
Will Molden	null	Opponent	Download	
Chris Ferruso	NFIB	Proponent		

2nd Hearing – May 23, 2017

2nd Hearing – May 23, 2017

Bill	Status	Amendments	Fiscal Notes	Analysis
H. B. No. 189	2nd Hearing	–	Download	Download
Witness	Organization	Stance	Document	
Tony Fiore	Ohio Salon Association	Proponent	Download	
Olivia Ostermayer	null	Proponent	Download	
Charles Penzone	The Charles Penzone Salons	Proponent	Download	
Frank Gambuzza	null	Proponent	Download	
Jon Yeager	Sport Clips	Proponent	Download	
Debra Miller	null	Proponent	Download	

Serani Ecker	Great Clips	Proponent	Download
Bridget Sharpe	Professional Beauty Association	Proponent	Download
Frank Schooneman	Empire Education Group	Proponent	Download
Tom Quick and Lisa Groome	Roosters Men's Grooming Center	Proponent	Download
Tasha Shepline	Null	Proponent	Download
Gordon Logan	Sports Clips	Proponent	Download
Dub Nelson	Roosters Men's Grooming Centers	Proponent	Download

1st Hearing – May 17, 2017

1st Hearing – May 17, 2017

Bill	Status	Amendments	Fiscal Notes	Analysis
H. B. No. 189	1st Hearing	–	Download	Download
Witness	Organization	Stance	Document	
Rep. Roegner	Null	Proponent		
Rep. Reece	Null	Proponent		

REGIS

7201 Metro Boulevard | Minneapolis, MN 55439 | 952-947-7777

March 15, 2018

To: All Ohio House of Representatives

From: Eric Bakken
EVP, President—Franchise

RE: Urging your support for Sub. HB 189

My name is Eric Bakken, and I serve as the Executive Vice President and President—Franchise for Regis Corporation. I'm writing to urge your support for Sub. HB 189.

Regis Corporation is a leader in beauty salons and cosmetology education. As of December 31, 2017, the we owned, operated, franchised or held ownership interests in over 8,800 locations worldwide. We also maintain an ownership interest in Empire Education Group in the U.S. Regis owns or franchises 386 salon locations in Ohio, amounting to over 2,000 stylists and managers in the state. We operate under several brands in all 88 counties throughout Ohio, including: Best Cuts, Borics Hair Care, Famous Hair, Fiesta Salons, First Choice Haircutters, Haircrafters, Mastercuts, Regis Salons, Roosters, Saturdays, SmartStyle, and Supercuts.

At Regis, we are deeply committed to providing our customers with the safest and highest quality experience in our salons. To achieve this, we ensure our stylists and managers are properly educated and licensed in accordance with state regulations. We also offer our team members continued education and training to refine their skills, keep on trend and to stay in tune with the latest sanitary protocols. However, our industry has become increasingly competitive, most of which is attributable to a shortage in skilled labor. That's why for over four years, Regis has supported a group called the Future of the Beauty Industry Coalition (FBIC) whose main purpose is to provide reasonable reforms to state cosmetology law using research and analytics from all 50 states.

The FBIC consists of cosmetologists, students, salon owners, manufacturers, distributors, and cosmetology schools. The FBIC values our industry's appreciation of safety and quality, and therefore has proposed Sub. HB 189 which modifies the existing law and reduces the Ohio license minimum hour requirements from 1,500 to 1,000, as opposed to a complete deregulation of the industry. In addition, Sub. HB 189 lays the groundwork for model occupational licensing reform legislation for the cosmetology industry in all 50 states and helps to eliminate a barrier of entry into our industry.

The minimum 1,500 hours state licensing requirement serves as a barrier of entry into the beauty industry. In addition, Ohio's reciprocity law requires a licensee to sit for an Ohio exam even though they may have passed another state's licensing exam a month or so before. This doesn't help our stylist be mobile in deciding where to work and live, especially near Ohio's boarding counties. Sub. HB 189 reduces the hours to 1,000 hours for a full cosmetology license and helps out of state licensees come to Ohio to work and raise a family.

For these reasons, I am writing on behalf of Regis Corporation in support of the Ohio Salon Association's proposed comprehensive reform package to Ohio's cosmetology laws contained in Sub. HB 189 (and the

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7201 Metro Boulevard | Minneapolis, MN 55439 | 952-947-7777

companion bill in the Ohio Senate, SB 129). This reform is a positive step for our industry, and I respectfully request this committee's support on the work being done here.

Thank you for your consideration and the opportunity to submit this letter in support of Sub. HB 189.



Eric Bakken
EVP, President—Franchise
Regis Corporation



OSA

OHIO SALON ASSOCIATION

March 16, 2018

Dear Representative:

We are writing to ask for your support and expeditious passage of the occupational licensure reforms to Ohio's cosmetology industry contained in Sub. HB 189 next Wednesday, March 21, 2018. The announcement this week of more private cosmetology schools closing makes it more important than ever to pass the reforms contained in Sub. HB 189. Six additional school closures were announced bringing the total number to 28 closures since May 2015 (around 30%). In addition, we have included a few items raised by opponents that we are willing to work on in the Senate if the bill is favorably passed off the House floor.

Sub. HB 189 will:

1) **Support Ohio's Attainment Goal 2025, that includes:**

- a) helping more Ohioans compete for quality jobs that pay a family-sustaining wage and lead to career advancement;
- b) removing barriers to education and employment for individuals;
- c) helping Ohio employers find the talent they need to succeed and grow;
- d) providing effective and efficient job training aligned to in-demand occupations and employer needs resulting in workplace-valued credentials; and
- e) assisting in achieving the attainment goal of the Governor's Executive Workforce Board, Ohio Department of Education and Ohio Department of Higher Education to have 65% of Ohioans ages 25 to 65 achieve a credential/license or degree by 2025. (Ohioans are currently at 43% of that attainment goal.)

2) **Lower hours to reduce the barrier for women, men and minorities to enter the beauty industry.**
The bill:

- a) supports the notion that government should only mandate the minimum number of hours necessary to ensure safe and sanitary cosmetology practices as a barrier to entry into the profession – **1,000 hours is the correct requirement** – though some believe this is still too many hours;
- b) equalizes the government mandated hours between public and private schools. Public schools in Ohio are already teaching at 1,000 hours and producing graduates who are entering the workforce with similar graduation rates, licensure rates and earning potential;
- c) maintains high training standards without mandating an additional 500 hours on private school students. A national study as well as salon owners indicate that **more time in school does not make the student more job ready**;
- d) acknowledges that there are currently more public students entering the profession at 1,000 hours of training rather than private schools at 1,500 hours;
- e) ensures private schools are still able to obtain federal funding for students at 1,000 hours, can require 500 additional hours and charge whatever they want for tuition – the question is whether students will be willing to pay for and attend such programs – the free market will decide; and,
- f) creates an **apprenticeship option** for future cosmetology students to earn a wage while they learn about the beauty industry. Under today's 1,500-hour program students are forced to pay tuition and provide services to the public in school clinics without compensation for hundreds of hours.

- 3) Stop Ohio law from unfairly requiring private cosmetology education mandating 1,500 hours at the expense of students when public schools already teach at 1,000 hours. There is no risk to public safety if a cosmetologist attending a private school achieves 1,000 hours for a license just like the public school student does today. In Ohio today:
- Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT) attend 150 hours of training.
 - Police officers attend 695 hours of training.
 - Licensed Practical Nurses (LPNs) attend 1376 hours of training.
 - Paramedics attend 800 hours of training.
- 4) Make Ohio a "RECIPROCITY-IN" state--our focus must be on job opportunities in Ohio. Many states do not require licensees to take any additional education or even an exam when seeking reciprocity after one to two years of practicing as was indicated by a recent LSC review. The bill:
- a) removes the requirement of taking exams in Ohio if already licensed in another state;
 - b) removes the requirement that the standards in Ohio for obtaining the license the applicant seeks are substantially equal to the other state or country's requirements;
 - c) allows licensees to enter the workforce sooner with less debt;
 - d) permits work experience/hours to count towards licensing hours when seeking to transfer a license to another state;
 - e) requires the Ohio Board to use a national exam which makes our licensees more marketable in other states; and,
 - f) maintains high standards, but makes it easier to practice in Ohio than in most states.

Although private school opponents have refused to attend interested party meetings we have addressed several issues raised by them and have highlighted the changes below. These changes are in Sub. HB 189. The substitute bill:

- a) permits pre-graduate testing to help increase licensure rates;
- b) returns manicuring hours from 100 to 200;
- c) returns esthetics hours from 300 to 600;
- d) removes the 5-year experience requirement for instructors;
- e) removes the language increasing the surety bond from \$10,000 to \$100,000 for schools; and,
- f) requires salons and schools of cosmetology to work in partnership to establish the apprenticeship program.

As mentioned above, the OSA has been trying to address as many of the opponents concerns as possible throughout this legislative process. We are committed to working on the following issues raised by the opponents in the Senate if Sub. HB 189 passes out of the House:

Opponents concern: *Getting rid of the advanced license is deregulating our profession.*

- **OSA Response:** The advanced license doesn't provide students with marketable skills that garner a higher wage and is not recognized in other states. Since it was created a few years ago schools did not adapt and work to provide input on curriculum to make it valuable. Schools can still offer 1,500 hours' worth of classes or any other advanced classes they wish. There is no law preventing them from offering classes that exceed the minimum. And funding is available for up to 1,500 hours so they can get paid. The state should only legislate minimums for occupational licenses that are barriers to entry into a profession. In reality private schools combine the initial license at 1,500 hours and the advanced license at 300 hours and require students to attend and pay for an 1,800-hour program. This cannot be the case in the future.
- **OSA Compromise:** The OSA will support changing Sub. HB 189 in the Senate to preserve the Advance License for those licensees as of the effective date of the bill, so those individuals can indefinitely renew this license. This still provides any school the opportunity to create an Advanced

Certificate program, but such a program will not carry with it state mandated hours. Schools are free to provide cosmetology programs above the 1,000-hour requirement under Sub. HB 189 – the question is whether students will pay for the additional training and education – the free market will decide.

Opponents concern: *Natural Hair Styling license is valuable and should stay. It negatively affects ethnic populations to get rid of it including salon owners.*

- **OSA Response:** The first time OSA heard opposition to removing the Natural Hair Stylist license came on Wednesday, March 7th in the House Government Accountability and Oversight Committee hearing on Sub. HB 189.
- This license is not widely utilized—and it is quite burdensome at 450 hours of education to sit for the licensing exam. For instance, based on the Board's 2017 Annual Report there were 5 active and one new individuals with a natural hair stylist license, one active and one new individuals had a natural hair stylist instructor license, 34 active and 45 new individuals had an advanced natural hair stylist license, and there were 14 active and 4 newly licensed natural hair stylist salons. Compare this to 17,639 active and 2,708 new cosmetology licensees for the same period.
- **OSA compromise:** With that said, so long as the braiding registration stays in the law, we would compromise to allow the natural hair stylist license to stay in as well.

Opponents concern: *The way the definitions are in this bill make hair design the same as cosmetology at 800 hours.*

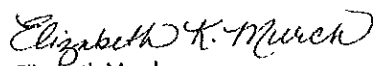
- **OSA Response:** The Ohio State Cosmetology and Barbering Board staff provided the language in the bill to clarify the practice of cosmetology which was included in the substitute bill.
 - Their intent was that cosmetology is defined as providing all the branches of cosmetology, and they believed the definition of cosmetology could not include cosmetology.
 - There has never been an intention of having a full cosmetology license 800-hour program as the opponents claim.
- **OSA compromise:** The OSA supports amending the final bill in the Senate to clarify and make clear that a full cosmetology license requires 1,000 hours, a hair design license requires 800 hours, an esthetics license requires 600 hours, a manicuring license requires 200 hours and a natural hair stylist license requires 450 hours.

The opponents should actually work with salon owners to address significant issues in the beauty industry, especially the fact that 28 private schools of cosmetology (or 30%) have abruptly closed their doors since May of 2015 and we expect more. These closures have required students to find alternate programs to finish their training very little to compensate them for these schools failing to help them become licensed and find employment in the beauty industry.

The Ohio Salon Association is focused on cosmetology student success, school success and addressing workforce issues for all salons and job providers in Ohio.

Thank you for your time and consideration. We have attached a list of business owners as well as state and national associations supporting HB 189 and SB 129.

Please feel free to contact our lobbyist, Tony Fiore, at afiore@keglerbrown.com or 614-462-5428 if you have any questions about this legislation.


Elizabeth Murch
Executive Director


Tony Fiore
Legislative Counsel

Supporters of Ohio HB 189 and SB 129

Arthur Gray Holdings, Inc.	Holiday Hair	QuickGroome, Inc. - Roosters
Beauty Supply Outlet	Hyland MH Retreats, LLC	Quiddity Partners, LLC
Best Cuts	Hyland Properties, LLC	R.L.O., Inc.
Bhooshay Enterprises of	Institute for Justice	Rachelle King
Ohio, LLC	Intercoiffure America/Canada	RamseyRooney & Co.
Blue Co. Brands	International Salon/Spa	Regis Salon
Borics Hair Care	Business Network	S&L Cuts, Inc.
Burben Investments, Inc.	j.calico, LLC	SARINT, Inc.
Carlton Hair	JaNaMo Enterprises, Inc.	Sassoon Salon
Charles Penzone, Inc.	Jay-Mar Enterprises, LLC	Saturday's Hair Salon
Cincy Clips, Inc.	JC Penney Salons	Sawyer Business Group, Inc.
City Looks Salons	JM Elliott Enterprise, LLC	Scott Burandt
Cool Cuts	Kerry and Anthony Sawyer	SDM Partners, Inc.
Cost Cutters	Lake House Holdings, LLC	Shaun Norton dba SportClips
Courtne Wesselman	Laventure, Inc.	Signature Style Salons
CSJ Ventures, Inc.	LGC Properties Management	SmartStyle Hair Salons
DANDREA, LLC	LST Clips, Inc.	SportClips
Daniel Feiwell - No LLC	M&M Wardeiner, Inc.	SRL Clips, LLC
Demer Retail Ventures, LLC	Majicuts	Studio Wish Salon
Eckert, Inc. dba Great Clips	MasterCuts	Style America
Empire Beauty Schools	Maxco, Inc.	Supercuts
Esquire Holdings, LLC	Maxxco, LLC	Tasha Sheipline
Famous Hair	Michael's Salon and Spa	TGF Hair Salon
Fiesta Salons	MMAO, LLC	The 220 Group, Ltd.
FirstChoice HairCutters	NeCole Cumberlander	Professional Beauty Association
Future of the Beauty Industry	NFIB/Ohio	The Visage Group
Coalition	North Coast Partners, LLC	Tillery Enterprises, Inc.
Gem City Clips	Norton Clips, LLC	Tillery Salons, Inc.
Gold Coast Ventures, LLC	Oakpoint Partners, Inc.	TJTKR Enterprises, Inc.
Great Clips	Ohio Chamber of Commerce	Trinity Leadership 6, LLC
Great Expectations	Ohio Salon Association	Trinity Leadership 7, LLC
Hair Crafters	Outlooks for Hair	Ulta
Hair Masters	Panopoulos Salons	Vanity Ventures, Inc.
Hair Plus	Park 50 Clips, LLC	We Care Hair
Head Start Haircare	Pro Cuts	

From: report@hannah.com
Sent: Monday, March 19, 2018 6:23 PM
To: DL Hannah
Subject: Hannah News Stories for Monday, March 19, 2018

Monday, March 19, 2018

IN TODAY'S HANNAH REPORT:

Please click here to read the entire Hannah Report.

Today's Stories

- [Governor Candidates Run Gamut on Pot Legalization](#)
- [Hood, Vitale Propose Complete Abortion Ban](#)
- [Poll Finds Trump Would Beat Kasich in 2020 Ohio Primary](#)
- [PowerForward – Phase 3 Resumes with Major Focus on Ratemaking](#)
- [DeWine: Crew Owner's Solicitation of Local Purchase Offers 'Good First Step'](#)
- [Buckeye Institute Backs Medicaid Work Requirements](#)
- [Ohio Ranked 29th in Report on Best, Worst States for Women](#)
- [State Government Roundup: OTIC](#)
- [Campaign Corner: Gubernatorial Debate; Endorsements](#)
- [Ohio Digest: Ohio Restaurant Association](#)
- [Campus Chronicle: UT](#)
- [Ohio Attorney General Opinion](#)
- [Legislative Schedule Changes](#)

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From: Lundregan, Scott

Sent: Tuesday, March 20, 2018 5:30 PM

To: Miner, Bryce; Sarko, Alyssa; Kerns, Emily; Brubaker, Jack

Subject: FW: Caucus Packet

Attachments: Bill Briefing (SB 170 - LaRose).docx; SB 226 (Bacon) - Bill Briefing.docx; HB 343 (Merrin) - Bill Briefing.docx; HB 345 Bill Briefing.pdf; HB 506 (Hill) 3-19-18.pdf; HB 351 (Butler, Perales) - Bill Briefing.docx; Bill Briefing (HB 392-Stein).pdf; Am. HB 405 - BB.docx; HB 410 (Seitz, Butler) 3-19-18.pdf; HB 451 (Retherford) 3-19-18.pdf; Bill Briefing (HB 190 - Lepore-Hagan, Schuring).docx; SB 143 Bill Briefing.docx

Agenda forthcoming.

From: Myers, Marisa

Sent: Tuesday, March 20, 2018 5:07 PM

To: Lundregan, Scott <Scott.Lundregan@ohiohouse.gov>

Subject: Caucus Packet

Marisa Myers

Deputy Policy Director | Speaker Clifford A. Rosenberger
Ohio House of Representatives | 77 S. High Street Columbus, Ohio 43215
p. 614.728.5523 | e. Marisa.Myers@ohiohouse.gov

SUB. S.B. 170 (LAROSE)
Waive commercial driver test for military and veterans

House Co-Sponsors: Green, Sheehy, Householder, Howse, Hughes, Johnson, Kick, Lepore-Hagan, Manning, Reece, West
Senate Co-Sponsors: Hoagland, Terhar, Yuko, Sykes, Uecker, Hackett, Manning, Balderson, Beagle, Burke, Dolan, Eklund, Gardner, Hottinger, Huffman, Jordan, Kunze, Lehner, McColley, O'Brien, Oelslager, Peterson, Schiavoni, Skindell, Tavares, Thomas, Williams, Wilson

Bill History

- 6/28/17 – Introduced (Senate)
- 12/5/17 – Passed Senate Floor (31-0)
- 3/7/18 – Reported by House Transportation and Public Safety Committee (2 Hearings),
(14-0)
- 3/13/18 – Re-referred to House Government Accountability and Oversight Committee
- 3/15/18 – Reported out as a substitute bill unanimously by the House Government Accountability and Oversight Committee (1 Hearing)
- House Floor Vote Pending

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mike Cope (Ohio Coal Association)• Kimberly McConville (Ohio Soft Drink Association)• Ed Nagle (Ohio Trucking Association and Nagle Companies)		

Key Provisions

- Requires the Director of Public Safety to seek approval from the U.S. Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to implement a temporary pilot program regarding the waiver of the skills test for a commercial driver's license for military personnel.

Additional Information

- Amendment accepted in House GAO Committee –

- This amendment would issue a permanent universal fleet sticker on each new plate purchased by fleet vehicle entities
- **Policy Advisor:** Nick Derksen, 614-728-5523 (o), 937-602-2174 (c)
Nick.Derksen@ohiohouse.gov, Lisa Griffin, 937-554-6372,
lisa.griffin@ohiohouse.gov

SUB. S.B. 226 (BACON)

Make sales tax holiday for clothes and school supplies permanent

House Co-Sponsors: Schaffer, Rogers, Anielski, Cera, Hambley, Patmon, Retherford

Senate Co-Sponsors: Senators Eklund, LaRose, Yuko, Oelslager, Manning, Hottinger, Lehner, Terhar, Beagle, Hackett, Wilson, Balderson, Brown, Burke, Dolan, Gardner, Hoagland, Huffman, Kunze, Obhof, O'Brien, Peterson, Schiavoni, Sykes, Tavares, Thomas, Uecker, Williams

Bill History

- 10/31/17 – Introduced in Senate
- 1/24/18 – Reported (11-0) by Senate Ways & Means Committee
- 2/7/18 – Passed (31-0) by Senate
- 2/20/18 – Referred to House Ways & Means Committee
- 3/15/18 – Reported (20-1) by House Ways & Means Committee

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lora Miller, Ohio Council of Retail Merchants • Shawn Brown, Kohl's Department Store • Jared Weiser, NFIB • Arnold Grothues, JCPenney Corporation • Jeff McClain, Ohio Chamber of Commerce • Bill Johnson, US House of Representatives • Carolyn Jurkowitz, Catholic Conference of Ohio • Joseph Rosato, Ohio Restaurant Association • David Redfield, Walmart • Kristin Mullins, Ohio Grocers Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greg Lawson, Buckeye Institute

Key Provisions (From the LSC Bill Analysis As Reported By Committee)

- Exempts sales of clothing and school supplies and instructional materials from sales and use taxation during a three-day period in August of each year.
- Specifically authorizes a county school financing district property tax for school safety, security, and mental health services.
- Declares an emergency.

Additional Information

- **Changes in House Ways & Means Committee:** The committee accepted an amendment from Rep. Scherer that creates a new levy option for Educational Service Centers. Under the language, ESCs could seek voter approval for levies to pay for security upgrades and mental health services if boards of every school district in the ESC's territory adopts a resolution in support. The amendment also contained an emergency clause.
- **Contact:** Heather Blessing; Heather.Blessing@ohiohouse.gov; Office (614) 466-9194; Cell: (614) 352-5819.

SUB. H.B. 343 (MERRIN)

Regards how local governments are to contest property values

House Co-Sponsors: Schaffer, Hambley, Becker, Brinkman, Riedel, Dean, Goodman, Henne, Householder, Retherford
Senate Co-Sponsors: n/a

Bill History

- 9/11/2017 – Introduced
- 9/19/2017 – Referred to House Ways & Means Committee
- 1/16/2018 – Reported (12-5, Green) House Ways & Means Committee (7 hearings)

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dan Action (Ohio Real Estate Investors Association) • Gary Trame (Aveda Fredric's Institute) • George Lang (Ohio House of Representatives) • Charles Penzone (The Charles Penzone Salons) • Jeff McClain (Ohio Chamber of Commerce) • Rob Risman (Ohio Apartment Association) • Tim Williams (Ohio Manufactured Homes Association) • Norbert Nadel (Hamilton County Recorder) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brad Cole (County Commissioners Association of Ohio) • Ryan Jenkins (Pickerington Local School Districts) • Barb Shaner (Ohio Association of School Business Officials) • Stan Bahorek (Columbus City Schools) • Erik Koehler (Independence Local Schools) • Daniel Wilson (Mentor Public Schools) • Kent Zeman (Lakewood City Schools) • Greg Markus (Rocky River Board of Education and Parma City School District) • Ryan Pendleton (Akron Public Schools) • Mike Sobul, (Granville Exempted Village Schools) • Michele Pomerantz (Cleveland Metropolitan School District) • Matthew DeTemple (Ohio Township Association) • Jay Smith (Ohio School Boards Association) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matt Nolan (County Auditors Association of Ohio) • Mark H. Gillis (Ohio Coalition for Fair Taxation) • Shelley Davis (Cuyahoga County Board of Revision Administrator)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tom Ash (Buckeye Association of School Administrators)• Jeff Dornbusch (Port Clinton School District)	
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Key Provisions (From LSC Bill Analysis As Reported by Committee)

- Requires a school board or the legislative authority of a county, municipal corporation, or township, before filing or authorizing a mayor to file a property tax complaint or counter-complaint, to pass a resolution approving the complaint or counter-complaint at a public meeting.

Additional Information

- **Changes in House Ways & Means Committee:** The committee accepted an amendment from Rep. Merrin that (1) base requirements in the bill on ownership of parcels versus individual parcels; (2) allow for notices to be sent via regular or certified mail; (3) clarify that if an owner is misidentified in a complaint then it can't be dismissed as having a "fatal flaw"; and (4) clarify that municipality complaints require approval of the city's legislative body.
- **Local Impact Statement:** No direct fiscal effect on the state. The bill's requirement that a local government contesting the value or classification of a property pass an authorizing resolution and notify the property owner will add to direct costs, but by an amount that appears unlikely to be large.
- **Contact:** Heather Blessing; Heather.Blessing@ohiohouse.gov; Office (614) 466-9194; Cell: (614) 352-5819.

H.B. 345 (BUTLER)
Award prizes for curing diseases

House Co-Sponsors: Kennedy-Kent

Bill History

- 2/14/2018 – House Health Committee (4 Hearings), (12-3) (*Antani, Huffman, Kick*)
- 3/20/18 – House Government Accountability & Oversight Committee (1 hearing) (vote TBD)
- 3/21/18 – House Floor Vote Scheduled

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cathy Schwandt (Pancreatic Cancer Action Network) • Dr. David A. Westbrook • Rosanne M. Woo-Haltresht • Jami S. Oliver • Josh Archambault (Foundation for Government Accountability) • Mike Gonidakis (Ohio Right to Life) • Barbara C. Mills (The Gala of Hope Foundation) • Jeff Bartone (Hock's Pharmacies) • Antonio Ciaccia (Ohio Pharmacists Association) • Dr. Kristine M. Severyn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kristina Moorhead (Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America) • Richard Masters • Greg Lawson (The Buckeye Institute)

Key Provisions

- Enacts into law the Solemn Covenant of the States ("Compact"), an interstate compact intended to award prizes for curing diseases.
- Provides that the Compact becomes effective and binding upon enactment into law by two states.
- Provides that upon enactment by six states, the governing Solemn Covenant of States Commission ("Commission") is established and the Compact becomes binding and effective as to any other state that enacts it into law.
- Grants the Commission the power to review treatments for the cure of diseases specified by the Commission, to award prizes for successful cures, and to make treatments widely available for use.
- Requires the Commission to establish criteria for defining and classifying diseases for which prizes will be awarded, which must include at least ten major diseases, determined by its severity, survival rate, and public health and treatment expenses.
- Requires the Commission to adopt criteria for a successful treatment, which must include a 95% survival rate through at least five years after treatment has ended, and no more than one year of treatment.
- Requires the list of diseases to be updated every three years.
- Requires the five-year public health expenses for each disease in each compacting state to be published and updated every three years.
- Requires the prize amount for each cure to be equal to (1) the most recent estimated total five-year savings in public health expenses for the disease in all compacting states, (2) money donated by others intended for the prize, and (3) any other factors the Commission finds appropriate.

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- Requires an opportunity for rejected cure submissions to be appealed not later than 30 days after rejection.
- Requires the Commission to continue to monitor and review a treatment even after it has been accepted.
- Allows the Commission to modify or withdrawal approval of a treatment, or to rescind a prize offer, for not meeting cure criteria.
- Requires a two-thirds favorable vote from all members for a cure approval to be effective.
- Requires the prize winner to transfer the patent and all related intellectual property for a treatment to the Commission in exchange for the prize.
- Requires the Commission, upon acceptance of a cure, to obtain a loan that is equal to the most recently calculated total estimated five-year public health expenses for the disease in all compacting states.
- Requires each compacting state to annually pay its actual one-year savings in public health expenses for the disease for which a cure has been accepted, until it has fulfilled its prize responsibility.
- Allows a state to meet its prize responsibility by any method including the issuance of (1) revenue bonds and obligations or (2) general obligation bonds and other debt.
- Declares that revenue bonds and obligations are not a debt of the issuing state.
- Provides that a state entering into the Compact, except to the extent authorized by the compacting state's laws, does not (1) commit the full faith and credit or taxing power of the compacting state for the payment of prizes or (2) make prize payment responsibilities a debt of the compacting state.
- Grants the Commission the power to make a treatment widely available, including arranging for its manufacture, production, or provision of the treatment.
- Allows the Commission to collect royalty fees on manufacturers, producers, or providers in noncompacting states or foreign countries, as long as the fees are not more than the estimated five-year savings in public health expenses for that state or country.
- Allows the Commission to pay or reimburse expenses related to payment of the prize with royalty fees collected, which include hiring actuaries and making interest payments.
- Establishes several powers of the Commission, including the ability to adopt bylaws and rules, make hiring decisions, manage property, enforce compliance by compacting states, make amendments to the Compact, and more.
- Requires the Commission to establish bylaws providing for various administrative procedures, including voting, appointing and electing members, committees, election of officers, personnel policies, and more.
- Allows any state, district, or territory of the United States and the federal government to become a compacting state.
- Allows foreign countries or its subdivisions to join as nonvoting liaison members.
- Provides that each compacting state is represented by one member, with each state determining its member's qualifications and period of service.
- Requires each compacting state to pay annual dues.
- Provides that compacting states have no claim to property held by the Commission.
- Requires the Commission to have meetings and take actions consistent with the Compact, with a majority of members constituting a quorum.
- Provides that each member has the right to cast one vote regarding then Commission's actions or matters, and to participate in the business and affairs of the Commission.
- Allows members to vote in person or by other means, which may include telephone.
- Requires the Commission to meet at least once per year, with additional meetings to be held pursuant to the bylaws.
- Requires the bylaws to provide a list of matters about which the Commission may enter into executive session.
- Grants the Commission the power to establish a budget and make expenditures, borrow money, establish annual dues, and allocate a portion of these funds towards prize amounts.
- Allows the Commission to accept contributions to fund initial operations, as long as the independence of the Commission's performance is not compromised.
- Grants the Commission the power to accept donations, as long as it avoids the appearance of impropriety.

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- Requires donations to be kept in a separate, interest-bearing account.
- Exempts the Commission from taxation in and by the compacting states.
- Provides for the Commission to undergo an annual financial audit and a management and performance audit at least every three years.
- Grants the Commission the power to appoint committees, including management, legislative, and advisory committees, which may include members, state legislators (or their representatives), medical professionals, and other interested persons.
- Provides that the management committee may consist of no more than 14 members when 26 states enact the Compact, and must consist of members representing states whose total public health expenses of all the established diseases are the highest.
- Requires the management committee to exercise various managerial responsibilities, including managing day-to-day affairs, overseeing the Commission's offices, and coordinating with other governmental entities.
- Requires the Commission to annually elect officers for the management committee, and allows the committee to hire an executive director to administer committee operations and to serve as the Commission's secretary.
- Grants the Commission the ability to appoint advisory committees to monitor all operations related to the Compact's purposes and to make recommendations to the Commission.
- Requires the Commission to consult with an advisory committee before approving cure criteria, changing the bylaws or rules, adopting an annual budget, or addressing any other significant matter.
- Requires the Commission to notify any compacting state of any noncompliance of Compact bylaws and rules.
- Provides that any state that fails to fix its noncompliance will be deemed in default, which triggers notice and hearing.
- Provides that if the Commission determines that the state is in default, after the hearing, the state would be suspended from the Compact.
- Provides that if a compacting state fails to cure the default within a specified amount of time, the state would be expelled from the Compact.
- Allows compacting state to withdraw from the Compact by: (1) repealing the enabling law, and (2) notifying the Commission in writing of the intent to withdraw on a date that is (a) at least three years after the date the notice is sent, and (b) after the repeal takes effect.
- Provides that a withdrawing state remains liable for all responsibilities incurred through the effective date of the withdrawal.
- Allows reinstatement by a withdrawing state by re-enacting legislation for the Compact.
- Provides that the Compact dissolves on the effective date the (1) withdrawal or expulsion of a compacting state, which action reduces Compact membership to one state, or (2) Commission votes to dissolve the Compact.
- Requires the Commission, through its bylaws, to adopt a mechanism for winding up Compact operations and provide for equitable distribution of surplus funds remaining after payment of debts and obligations.
- Requires the Commission to prescribe bylaws and rules regarding records, including public inspection and copying of information, procedures for sharing records otherwise exempt from disclosure, and guidelines for entering into agreements with federal and state agencies to receive or exchange records subject to nondisclosure.
- Requires the Commission to keep, in accordance with its bylaws and rules, complete and accurate accounts of its internal receipts, including grants and donations, and disbursement of all funds.
- Provides that any compacting state's laws regarding confidentiality and nondisclosure do not relieve any member of its duty to disclose records relevant to the Commission (with an exception for privileged records).
- Provides that confidential information that the Commission holds remains confidential after it is provided to any member and that all cure submissions are confidential.

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- Requires the Commission to make an annual report to the governors and legislatures of the compacting states, which report must include a report of the independent audit.
- Grants the Commission the power to bring and prosecute legal proceedings in its name, and to issue subpoenas.
- Grants the Commission the power to provide for dispute resolution among compacting states or between the Commission and those who submit cures for consideration.
- Requires as part of its dispute resolution proceedings, administrative review by a review panel, judicial review of decisions issued after an administrative review, qualifications to be appointed to a panel, and due process requirements.
- Provides that the venue for any judicial proceedings by or against the Commission must be brought in the court of competent jurisdiction for the geographical area in which the Commission's principle offices are located.
- Provides for the following regarding the Commission's members and staff for claims arising out of actual or alleged actions occurring within the scope of that person's official duties, as long as claims are not caused by intentional or willful and wanton misconduct:
 - They are immune from liability;
 - That the Commission must defend them in any civil action arising out of such actions;
 - That the Commission will indemnify them and hold them harmless for the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against that person.
- Provides that the Commission may propose any amendment to the Compact and that no amendment will become effective until all compacting states have enacted it into law.
- Provides that the Compact's provisions are severable and that they must be liberally construed to effectuate its purpose.
- Specifies that nothing in the Compact's provisions prevents the enforcement of any other law of a compacting state, provided that all agreements between the Commission and compacting states and all lawful actions by the Commission are binding.
- Allows the Commission to issue advisory opinions in a dispute over the meaning or interpretation of Commission actions, upon the request of a party and a majority vote of compacting states.
- Provides that if any provision of the Compact is unconstitutional in any compacting state, that provision becomes ineffective for that state

Additional Information

- GAO Committee Amdt 1714 adds the language: "Recognizing that the goal of the compact is to pool the potential savings of as many states and countries as possible to generate sufficient financial incentive to develop a cure for many of the world's most devastating diseases, the compact will respect the laws of each of these United States by adopting rules that establish ethical standards for research that shall be followed in order for a prize to be claimed. The compact, in the rules, shall establish a common set of ethical standards that embodies the laws and restrictions in each of the states so that to be eligible for claiming a prize the entity submitting a cure must not have violated any of the ethical standards in any one of the fifty states, whether the states have joined the compact or not. The compact will publish these common ethical standards along with the specific criteria for a cure for each of the diseases the compact has targeted."

- **Health Committee Policy Advisor:** Steven Alexander, 740-804-3213, steven.alexander@ohiohouse.gov
- **GAO Committee Policy Advisor:** Lisa Griffin, 937-554-6372, lisa.griffin@ohiohouse.gov

Updated March 20, 2018

SUB. H.B. 506 (HILL)
Revise law governing high volume dog breeders

House Co-Sponsors: Thompson, Smith, R., Patterson, Schuring, Seitz, Kochler, Patton, Stein, West, Sweeney, Kick, Ryan, Hoops

Bill History

- 3/15/18 – Government Accountability & Oversight Committee (5 Hearings), (8-3)
- 3/21/18 – House Floor Vote Scheduled

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Patricia Haines – Ohio Veterinary Medical Assoc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vicki Deisner – Animal Welfare Institute• Beth Sheehan – Paws & the Law• Linda Goldstein• Sara Butts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greg Lawson – The Buckeye Institute• Kellie DiFrischia – Columbus Dog Connection• Adam Sharp – Ohio Farm Bureau Federation• Sasha Rittenhouse – Ohio Cattlemen’s Association• Tadd Nicholson – Ohio Corn & Wheat Growers• Scott Higgins – Ohio Dairy Producers Association• Bryan Humphreys – Ohio Pork Producers• Jim Chakeres – Ohio Poultry Association• Kirk Merritt – Ohio Soybean Association• Sharon Harvey – Cleveland Animal Protective League• Corey Roscoe – Humane Society of the United States

Key Provisions

Dog breeders subject to the law

- Revises which dogs qualify as breeding dogs by specifying that a breeding dog is a fertile, unspayed female adult dog that is primarily used for producing offspring (rather than an unneutered, unspayed male or female dog that is primarily harbored or housed on property that is the dog's primary residence as in current law).
- Alters the factors for determining whether a dog breeder is subject to the law governing high-volume dog breeders by specifying that an establishment is a high-volume breeder if it keeps six or more breeding dogs and does one of the following:

Updated March 20, 2018

- Sells five or more adult dogs or puppies to a dog retailer or pet store;
- Sells 40 or more puppies in any given calendar year to the public; or
- Keeps, at any given time in a calendar year, 60 or more puppies that are younger than six months, that are bred on the premises of the establishment, and that have primarily been kept from birth on the premises.

Standards of care

- Requires a high-volume dog breeder, in addition to complying with the existing standards of care adopted under rules, to take specified actions with regard to a dog that is kept, housed, and maintained by the breeder, including:
 - Each day providing the dog with food sufficient to maintain normal body condition and weight;
 - Keeping or confining the dog in an enclosure that allows each dog housed in the enclosure to turn in a complete circle, lie down, and fully extend its limbs;
 - If the dog is a puppy that is four months or younger, housing the dog with an adult dog only if the adult dog is the puppy's dam or foster dam; and
 - Providing appropriate medical care by a veterinarian licensed to practice in Ohio, including vaccinations, parasite control, and prompt treatment for any disease, illness, or injury.
- Prohibits a person operating as a high-volume dog breeder from failing to comply with the above care requirements.
- Generally requires dog retailers and pet stores, prior to purchasing a dog from an in-state or out-of-state high-volume dog breeder, to verify that the breeder is in compliance with Ohio's standards of care.

Exemptions from the law

- Does both of the following regarding exemptions from the law governing high volume dog breeders:
 - Exempts animal shelters that are operated by a humane society; and
 - Clarifies that a veterinarian is exempt only if the veterinarian is providing clinical care and is not engaged in the practice of dog breeding.

Animal rescues for dogs

- Prohibits an animal rescue for dogs from selling a dog to a dog retailer or pet store to ensure that an animal rescue cannot be considered a high-volume dog breeder.

Additional Information

- **Policy Advisor:** Lisa Griffin, 937-554-6372, lisa.griffin@ohiohouse.gov

H.B. 351 (BUTLER, PERALES)

Require municipalities to tax exempt pay of NOAA and PHS members

House Co-Sponsors: Becker, Boccieri, Goodman, Hood, Johnson, McColley, Vitale, Schaffer, Green, Hambley, Householder, Patmon, Retherford

Senate Co-Sponsors: N/A

Bill History

- 9/20/2017 – Introduced
- 10/10/2017 – Referred to House Finance Committee
- 1/30/2017 – Reported (17-0) by House Ways & Means Committee (3 hearings)

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Colonel John McCoy, Ohio Council of Chapters Military Officers Association• Lt. Bryan Beamer and Lt. Karl Feldman, United States Public Health Service	n/a	n/a

Key Provisions (From LSC Bill Analysis “As Reported by House Committee”)

- Requires municipal corporations to exempt from income tax the military pay of members of the Commissioned Corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Public Health Service.

Additional Information

- **Changes in House Committee:**
 - No amendments
- **Fiscal Note and Local Impact Statement:** No direct fiscal effect on the state. The exemption will reduce municipal corporations' municipal income tax revenue beginning in tax year 2017. Statewide municipal income tax revenue losses are uncertain, but the potential loss may approach \$144,000 per year.
- **Policy Advisor:** Heather Blessing, 614.466.9194 (Office); 614.352.5819 (Cell); Heather.Blessing@ohiohouse.gov

H.B. 392 (Stein)

Grant apiary owners immunity from certain torts

House Co-sponsors: Becker, Hambley, Henne, Kick, Koehler, Retherford, Riedel, Roegner, Thompson, West

Bill History

- 10/24/17-- Introduced
- 1/24/18--Reported substitute from House Economic Development, Commerce, and Labor Committee (5 hearings), (13-2)
- Pending House floor vote

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
Michele Colopy (OH State Beekeepers Association) Wyatt Bates (Ohio Farm Bureau) Larry Theurer, Jr. (Greater Cleveland Beekeepers Association)	John VanDoorn (Ohio Association for Justice)	

Key Provisions

- Grants immunity to a registered apiary owner in certain personal injury or property damage cases if the owner is in compliance with specified state and local laws and industry best management practices.
- Person is that registers an apiary is not liable for any personal injury or property damage that occurs as result of a bee sting or multiple bee stings from that apiary so long as the person does all of the following:
 - Implements and is in compliance with beekeeping industry best management practices as established by a state-wide beekeeping association;
 - Keeps correct and complete records of implementation and compliance with those best management practices and makes the records available for purposes of any legal proceeding;
 - Is in compliance with local zoning ordinances pertaining to apiaries; and
 - Operates the apiary in compliance with state law governing apiaries.

Additional Information

- Substitute bill changes best management practices established by Ohio beekeeping industry, to best management practices as established by a state-wide beekeeping association. Also deletes equipment, apiaries, and appliances and inserts as a result of a bee sting or multiple bee stings by bees from that apiary
- **Policy Advisor:** Jimmy Wolf, 614-466-6505, jimmy.wolf@ohiohouse.gov

AM. H.B. 405 (PERALES)

Make counterfeiting a corrupt activity crime

House Co-Sponsors: Butler, Boccieri, Dever, Fedor, Miller, Schaffer, Sheehy, Slaby, Smith, K., Sweeney, Vitale, Manning, Rezabek, Celebrezze, Galonski, Rogers, Seitz

Senate Co-Sponsors: n/a

Bill History

- 11/7/17 – Introduced
- 11/28/17 – Referred to House Criminal Justice Committee
- 1/23/18 – Reported (11-0) by House Criminal Justice Committee (4 hearings)

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kevin Dye (United States Secret Service)• Mike Weinman (Fraternal Order of Police of Ohio)• Brandon Standley, Chief (Bellefontaine Police Dept)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• none	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lou Tobin (Prosecuting Attorneys Association)

Key Provisions (From LSC Bill Analysis As Passed By Committee)

- Creates the criminal offense of counterfeiting, prohibiting certain conduct involving counterfeited currency, other securities, or debit or credit cards.
- Specifies penalties ranging from a fourth degree felony to a first degree felony based on the value of the counterfeit involved or the number of debit or credit cards involved.
- Provides that a person may be prosecuted for counterfeiting and related offenses, but if they involve the same conduct and the same victim, the two or more offenses must merge for conviction and sentencing as allied offenses of similar import.
- Adds counterfeiting to the list of offenses included within the definition of "corrupt activity" applicable to the Corrupt Activities Law.

Additional Information

- **Changes in Criminal Justice Committee:** The committee accepted AM1143 which specifies the penalty for counterfeiting that involves five or more

access devices. The Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association brought the need for this forth.

- **Contact:** Sheila Willamowski; Sheila.willamowski@ohiohouse.gov; Office (614) 466-2179.

Updated March 19, 2018

AM. H.B. 410 (SEITZ, BUTLER)
Regulate civil enforcement scheme for traffic cameras

House Co-Sponsors: Brinkman, Merrin, Hood, Becker, Brenner, Wiggam, Lang, Retherford, Patton, Blessing, Vitale

Bill History

- 2/21/18 – Government Accountability & Oversight Committee (5 Hearings)(8-4, *Greenspan*)
- 3/21/18 – House Floor Vote Scheduled

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Andrew R. Mayle, Esq.• James Estock• Gerald Meeker	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kent Scarrett – Ohio Municipal League• Joe McNamara – City of Toledo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sharon Montgomery

Key Provisions

Court jurisdiction over civil traffic law violations

- Grants municipal and county courts original and exclusive jurisdiction over every civil action concerning a traffic law violation within the court's territory, including those civil actions involving a traffic law photo-monitoring device ("traffic camera").

Hearing officer administrative process

- Eliminates the administrative hearing process for a civil traffic law violation involving a traffic camera, which is presided over by a hearing officer.
- Requires all filings, affidavits, and forms concerning a civil traffic law violation involving a traffic camera to be handled by the municipal or county court with jurisdiction over the civil action.

Court costs and filing fees

- Specifies that the court with jurisdiction must require a local authority bringing a civil action concerning a traffic law violation involving a traffic camera to make an advance deposit of all filing fees and court costs.
- Requires the court to retain the advance deposit regardless of which party prevails in the civil action.
- Makes conforming changes throughout the law governing traffic cameras.

Traffic camera reports and penalties

Reporting requirements

- Requires local authorities that operate traffic cameras to report information on traffic fines on an annual rather than a quarterly basis.

Updated March 19, 2018

- Requires such reports to be filed with the Tax Commissioner rather than the Auditor of State.
- Requires the reports to detail only the traffic fines collected rather than all of the traffic fines billed.

LGF offsets

- Reduces Local Government Fund (LGF) payments to all local authorities that collect fines from operating traffic cameras regardless of whether a local authority is complying with the state's traffic camera laws.
- Ceases LGF payments to local authorities that fail to comply with the bill's reporting requirements for the duration of noncompliance.
- Requires LGF money withheld from a local authority to be earmarked for use by the Department of Transportation "to enhance public safety" on roads and highways instead of being redistributed among other subdivisions.

Additional Information

- **Policy Advisor:** Lisa Griffin, 937-554-6372, lisa.griffin@ohiohouse.gov

Updated March 20, 2018

SUB. H.B. 451 (RETFERFORD)

Exclude depictions of crime victim's body from public records

House Co-Sponsors: Thompson, Seitz, Johnson, Carfagna, DeVitis, Hill, Ryan, Becker, Householder, Butler, Edwards, Sprague, Wiggam, Young, Arndt, Brinkman, Patton, Schaffer, Romanchuk, Dean, Grecnsan, Hambley, Riedel, Koehler, Lanese, Blessing, Dever, Anielski, Smith, R., Reineke, LaTourette, Hood, Manning, Gavarone, Merrin, Rezabek, Perales, Zeltwanger, Stein, Cupp, Hagan, Scherer, Roegner, Green, Brenner, Keller, Ginter, Lipps, Huffman, Sweeney, Cera, Sykes, Kick, Kelly, Henne, Gonzales, Celebrezze, Strahorn, Fedor, Patterson, Galonski, Lepore-Hagan, Schuring, Howse, Boyd, Ashford, Barnes, Rogers, Boggs

Bill History

- 2/28/18 – Government Accountability & Oversight Committee (4 Hearings), (12-0)
- 3/21/18 – House Floor Vote Scheduled

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sgt. Patrick Erb – Hamilton Police Dept.• Becky Perkins – Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence• Camile Cray – Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence• Steve Hall – Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dennis Hetzel – Ohio News Media Association	

Key Provisions

- *Contains an emergency clause*
- Exempts from the Public Records Law a depiction of a crime victim if the release of the depiction would be an objectionable intrusion of a reasonable person's expectation of bodily privacy, or if the depiction contains or captures the victim of a sexually oriented offense at the actual occurrence of the offense.
- Allows a victim, victim's attorney, or victim's representative to request and receive a copy of a depiction of the victim from a public office despite the exemption.
- Names the bill the "Victims Privacy and Protection Act."

Additional Information

- Policy Advisor: Lisa Griffin, 937-554-6372, lisa.griffin@ohiohouse.gov

HB 190 (LEPORE-HAGAN, SCHURING)

Stop, watch, and listen for on-track equipment at rail crossing

House Co-Sponsors: Antonio, Ashford, Boccieri, Boggs, Boyd, Celebrezze, Cera, Fedor, Holmes, Howse, Ingram, Kelly, Kennedy Kent, Leland, Miller, O'Brien, Patterson, Ramos, Reece, Riedel, Rogers, Seitz, Sheehy, Smith, Strahorn, Sykes, West, Young, Green, Greenspan, Johnson, Manning

Bill History

- 4/24/17-Introduced in House
- 5/1/17- Referred to House Transportation and Public Safety Committee
- 12/14/17- Reported as HB 190 by House Transportation and Public Safety Committee
(15-0) (4 Hearings)
- House Floor Vote Pending

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Charlie Hogue (Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees Division)• Art Arnold (Ohio Railroad Association)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A

Key Provisions

- HB 190 will require a vehicle operator to watch, listen, and stop between 15 and 50 feet away from the tracks of a railroad crossing for on-track equipment that may be approaching a railroad crossing. The penalties for failing to watch, listen, and stop for trains will also apply to failing to watch, listen, and stop for on-track equipment.
- A vehicle operator must watch, listen, and stop under the following circumstances:
 - A clearly visible electric or mechanical signal device gives off its warning for an approaching or passing train or other on-track equipment
 - A crossing gate is lowered
 - A flag-person gives off a warning for an approaching or passing train or other on-track equipment

- There is insufficient space on the other side of the railroad crossing so that the vehicle would block the tracks and obstruct other vehicles, pedestrians, trains, or other on-track equipment from passing;
- An approaching train or other on-track equipment is emitting an audible signal or is plainly visible, thus, making it hazardous to cross
- There is insufficient undercarriage clearance on the vehicle to safely negotiate the crossing.

Additional Information

- **Policy Advisor:** Nick Derksen, 614.466.2361 (Office), 937.602.2174 (Cell), Nick.Derksen@ohiohouse.gov

S.B. 143 (EKLUND)
Designate International Ataxia Awareness Day

Senate Co-Sponsors: Hackett, Yuko, Brown, Oelslager, Schiavoni, Hite, Beagle, Bacon, Balderson, Burke, Coley, Dolan, Hoagland, Huffman, Jordan, Kunze, LaRose, Lehner, Manning, Obhof, O'Brien, Peterson, Skindell, Sykes, Tavares, Terhar, Thomas, Uecker, Williams, Wilson

House Co-Sponsors: Huffman, Antonio, Barnes, Butler, Ginter, Johnson, Kent, Lepore-Hagan, Romanchuk, Sykes, West

Bill History

- 10/17/2017 – Senate Health, Human Services and Medicaid Committee (3 Hearings), (8-0)
- 10/18/2017 – House Floor Vote (32-0)
- 12/6/2017 – House Health Committee (2 Hearings), (18-0)
- 3/21/2018 – House Floor Vote (*pending*)

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Susan K. Kresnye (National Ataxia Foundation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">None	<ul style="list-style-type: none">None

Key Provisions

- Designates September 25 as "International Ataxia Awareness Day" in Ohio.
- Ataxia is a degenerative disease of the nervous system that results in the loss of full control of bodily movements.

Additional Information

- **Policy Advisor:** Steven Alexander, 740-804-3213, steven.alexander@ohiohouse.gov

From: Lundregan, Scott
Sent: Tuesday, March 20, 2018 5:48 PM
To: Miner, Bryce; Sarko, Alyssa; Kerns, Emily; Brubaker, Jack
Subject: RE: Caucus Packet
Attachments: Caucus Agenda -- 3.20.18 MM SL Final.pdf

From: Lundregan, Scott
Sent: Tuesday, March 20, 2018 5:30 PM
To: Miner, Bryce <Bryce.Miner@ohiohouse.gov>; Sarko, Alyssa
<Alyssa.Sarko@ohiohouse.gov>; Kerns, Emily <Emily.Kerns@ohiohouse.gov>; Brubaker,
Jack <Jack.Brubaker@ohiohouse.gov>
Subject: FW: Caucus Packet

Agenda forthcoming.

From: Myers, Marisa
Sent: Tuesday, March 20, 2018 5:07 PM
To: Lundregan, Scott <Scott.Lundregan@ohiohouse.gov>
Subject: Caucus Packet

Marisa Myers

Deputy Policy Director | Speaker Clifford A. Rosenberger
Ohio House of Representatives | 77 S. High Street Columbus, Ohio 43215
p. 614.728.5523 | e. Marisa.Myers@ohiohouse.gov

Caucus Agenda
Tuesday, March 20, 2018
7:00 PM

I. Speaker's Remarks

II. Floor Calendar

a. Senate Bill 170 – Sen. LaRose



b. Senate Bill 226 – Sen. Bacon



c. House Bill 343 – Rep. Merrin

d. House Bill 345 – Rep. Butler

e. House Bill 506 – Rep. Hill

f. House Bill 351 – Reps. Perales, Butler

g. House Bill 392 – Rep. Stein

h. House Bill 405 – Rep. Perales

i. House Bill 410 – Reps. Seitz, Butler



j. House Bill 451 – Rep. Retherford

k. House Bill 190 – Reps. Lepore-Hagan, Schuring

l. Senate Bill 143 – Sen. Eklund

III. Bills For Future Sessions

a. House Bill 189 – Reps. Roegner, Reece

b. House Bill 263 – Rep. Lanese

c. House Bill 411 – Reps. Seitz, Sykes

d. House Bill 439 -- Reps. Dever, Ginter

e. House Bill 489 -- Rep. Dever

f. House Bill 512 -- Rep. Reineke

IV. Adjournment

From: Lundregan, Scott
Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2018 10:22 AM
To: Miner, Bryce; Brubaker, Jack; Sarko, Alyssa; Kerns, Emily
Subject: FW: Caucus Packet
Attachments: Bill Briefing (SB 170 - LaRose).docx; SB 226 (Bacon) - Bill Briefing.docx; HB 343 (Merrin) - Bill Briefing.docx; HB 345 Bill Briefing.pdf; HB 506 (Hill) 3-19-18.pdf; HB 351 (Butler, Perales) - Bill Briefing.docx; Bill Briefing (HB 392-Stein).pdf; Am. HB 405 - BB.docx; HB 410 (Seitz, Butler) 3-19-18.pdf; HB 451 (Retherford) 3-19-18.pdf; Bill Briefing (HB 190 - Lepore-Hagan, Schuring).docx; SB 143 Bill Briefing.docx; HB 24 (Ginter) - Bill Briefing - updated.docx; HB 98 Bill Brief-SENATE.docx; Caucus Agenda -- 3.21.18 SL.pdf

From: Lundregan, Scott
Sent: Tuesday, March 20, 2018 5:30 PM
To: Miner, Bryce <Bryce.Miner@ohiohouse.gov>; Sarko, Alyssa <Alyssa.Sarko@ohiohouse.gov>; Kerns, Emily <Emily.Kerns@ohiohouse.gov>; Brubaker, Jack <Jack.Brubaker@ohiohouse.gov>
Subject: FW: Caucus Packet

Agenda forthcoming.

From: Myers, Marisa
Sent: Tuesday, March 20, 2018 5:07 PM
To: Lundregan, Scott <Scott.Lundregan@ohiohouse.gov>
Subject: Caucus Packet

Marisa Myers

Deputy Policy Director | Speaker Clifford A. Rosenberger
Ohio House of Representatives | 77 S. High Street Columbus, Ohio 43215
p. 614.728.5523 | e. Marisa.Myers@ohiohouse.gov

SUB. S.B. 170 (LAROSE)
Waive commercial driver test for military and veterans

House Co-Sponsors: Green, Sheehy, Householder, Howse, Hughes, Johnson, Kick, Lepore-Hagan, Manning, Reece, West
Senate Co-Sponsors: Hoagland, Terhar, Yuko, Sykes, Uecker, Hackett, Manning, Balderson, Beagle, Burke, Dolan, Eklund, Gardner, Hottinger, Huffman, Jordan, Kunze, Lehner, McColley, O'Brien, Oelslager, Peterson, Schiavoni, Skindell, Tavares, Thomas, Williams, Wilson

Bill History

- 6/28/17 – Introduced (Senate)
- 12/5/17 – Passed Senate Floor (31-0)
- 3/7/18 – Reported by House Transportation and Public Safety Committee (2 Hearings),
(14-0)
- 3/13/18 – Re-referred to House Government Accountability and Oversight Committee
- 3/15/18 – Reported out as a substitute bill unanimously by the House Government Accountability and Oversight Committee (1 Hearing)
- House Floor Vote Pending

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mike Cope (Ohio Coal Association)• Kimberly McConville (Ohio Soft Drink Association)• Ed Nagle (Ohio Trucking Association and Nagle Companies)		

Key Provisions

- Requires the Director of Public Safety to seek approval from the U.S. Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to implement a temporary pilot program regarding the waiver of the skills test for a commercial driver's license for military personnel.

Additional Information

- Amendment accepted in House GAO Committee –

- This amendment would issue a permanent universal fleet sticker on each new plate purchased by fleet vehicle entities
- **Policy Advisor:** Nick Derksen, 614-728-5523 (o), 937-602-2174 (c)
Nick.Derksen@ohiohouse.gov, Lisa Griffin, 937-554-6372,
lisa.griffin@ohiohouse.gov

SUB. S.B. 226 (BACON)

Make sales tax holiday for clothes and school supplies permanent

House Co-Sponsors: Schaffer, Rogers, Anielski, Cera, Hambley, Patmon, Retherford

Senate Co-Sponsors: Senators Eklund, LaRose, Yuko, Oelslager, Manning, Hottinger, Lehner, Terhar, Beagle, Hackett, Wilson, Balderson, Brown, Burke, Dolan, Gardner, Hoagland, Huffman, Kunze, Obhof, O'Brien, Peterson, Schiavoni, Sykes, Tavares, Thomas, Uecker, Williams

Bill History

- 10/31/17 – Introduced in Senate
- 1/24/18 – Reported (11-0) by Senate Ways & Means Committee
- 2/7/18 – Passed (31-0) by Senate
- 2/20/18 – Referred to House Ways & Means Committee
- 3/15/18 – Reported (20-1) by House Ways & Means Committee

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lora Miller, Ohio Council of Retail Merchants • Shawn Brown, Kohl's Department Store • Jared Weiser, NFIB • Arnold Grothues, JCPenney Corporation • Jeff McClain, Ohio Chamber of Commerce • Bill Johnson, US House of Representatives • Carolyn Jurkowitz, Catholic Conference of Ohio • Joseph Rosato, Ohio Restaurant Association • David Redfield, Walmart • Kristin Mullins, Ohio Grocers Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greg Lawson, Buckeye Institute

Key Provisions (From the LSC Bill Analysis As Reported By Committee)

- Exempts sales of clothing and school supplies and instructional materials from sales and use taxation during a three-day period in August of each year.
- Specifically authorizes a county school financing district property tax for school safety, security, and mental health services.
- Declares an emergency.

Additional Information

- **Changes in House Ways & Means Committee:** The committee accepted an amendment from Rep. Scherer that creates a new levy option for Educational Service Centers. Under the language, ESCs could seek voter approval for levies to pay for security upgrades and mental health services if boards of every school district in the ESC's territory adopts a resolution in support. The amendment also contained an emergency clause.
- **Contact:** Heather Blessing; Heather.Blessing@ohiohouse.gov; Office (614) 466-9194; Cell: (614) 352-5819.

SUB. H.B. 343 (MERRIN)

Regards how local governments are to contest property values

House Co-Sponsors: Schaffer, Hambley, Becker, Brinkman, Riedel, Dean, Goodman, Henne, Householder, Retherford
Senate Co-Sponsors: n/a

Bill History

- 9/11/2017 – Introduced
- 9/19/2017 – Referred to House Ways & Means Committee
- 1/16/2018 – Reported (12-5, Green) House Ways & Means Committee (7 hearings)

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dan Action (Ohio Real Estate Investors Association) • Gary Trame (Aveda Fredric's Institute) • George Lang (Ohio House of Representatives) • Charles Penzone (The Charles Penzone Salons) • Jeff McClain (Ohio Chamber of Commerce) • Rob Risman (Ohio Apartment Association) • Tim Williams (Ohio Manufactured Homes Association) • Norbert Nadel (Hamilton County Recorder) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brad Cole (County Commissioners Association of Ohio) • Ryan Jenkins (Pickerington Local School Districts) • Barb Shaner (Ohio Association of School Business Officials) • Stan Bahorek (Columbus City Schools) • Erik Koehler (Independence Local Schools) • Daniel Wilson (Mentor Public Schools) • Kent Zeman (Lakewood City Schools) • Greg Markus (Rocky River Board of Education and Parma City School District) • Ryan Pendleton (Akron Public Schools) • Mike Sobul, (Granville Exempted Village Schools) • Michele Pomerantz (Cleveland Metropolitan School District) • Matthew DeTemple (Ohio Township Association) • Jay Smith (Ohio School Boards Association) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matt Nolan (County Auditors Association of Ohio) • Mark H. Gillis (Ohio Coalition for Fair Taxation) • Shelley Davis (Cuyahoga County Board of Revision Administrator)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tom Ash (Buckeye Association of School Administrators)• Jeff Dornbusch (Port Clinton School District)	
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Key Provisions (From LSC Bill Analysis As Reported by Committee)

- Requires a school board or the legislative authority of a county, municipal corporation, or township, before filing or authorizing a mayor to file a property tax complaint or counter-complaint, to pass a resolution approving the complaint or counter-complaint at a public meeting.

Additional Information

- **Changes in House Ways & Means Committee:** The committee accepted an amendment from Rep. Merrin that (1) base requirements in the bill on ownership of parcels versus individual parcels; (2) allow for notices to be sent via regular or certified mail; (3) clarify that if an owner is misidentified in a complaint then it can't be dismissed as having a "fatal flaw"; and (4) clarify that municipality complaints require approval of the city's legislative body.
- **Local Impact Statement:** No direct fiscal effect on the state. The bill's requirement that a local government contesting the value or classification of a property pass an authorizing resolution and notify the property owner will add to direct costs, but by an amount that appears unlikely to be large.
- **Contact:** Heather Blessing; Heather.Blessing@ohiohouse.gov; Office (614) 466-9194; Cell: (614) 352-5819.

H.B. 345 (BUTLER)
Award prizes for curing diseases

House Co-Sponsors: Kennedy-Kent

Bill History

- 2/14/2018 – House Health Committee (4 Hearings), (12-3) (*Antani, Huffman, Kick*)
- 3/20/18 – House Government Accountability & Oversight Committee (1 hearing) (vote TBD)
- 3/21/18 – House Floor Vote Scheduled

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cathy Schwandt (Pancreatic Cancer Action Network) • Dr. David A. Westbrook • Rosanne M. Woo-Haltresht • Jami S. Oliver • Josh Archambault (Foundation for Government Accountability) • Mike Gonidakis (Ohio Right to Life) • Barbara C. Mills (The Gala of Hope Foundation) • Jeff Bartone (Hock's Pharmacies) • Antonio Ciaccia (Ohio Pharmacists Association) • Dr. Kristine M. Severyn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kristina Moorhead (Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America) • Richard Masters • Greg Lawson (The Buckeye Institute)

Key Provisions

- Enacts into law the Solemn Covenant of the States ("Compact"), an interstate compact intended to award prizes for curing diseases.
- Provides that the Compact becomes effective and binding upon enactment into law by two states.
- Provides that upon enactment by six states, the governing Solemn Covenant of States Commission ("Commission") is established and the Compact becomes binding and effective as to any other state that enacts it into law.
- Grants the Commission the power to review treatments for the cure of diseases specified by the Commission, to award prizes for successful cures, and to make treatments widely available for use.
- Requires the Commission to establish criteria for defining and classifying diseases for which prizes will be awarded, which must include at least ten major diseases, determined by its severity, survival rate, and public health and treatment expenses.
- Requires the Commission to adopt criteria for a successful treatment, which must include a 95% survival rate through at least five years after treatment has ended, and no more than one year of treatment.
- Requires the list of diseases to be updated every three years.
- Requires the five-year public health expenses for each disease in each compacting state to be published and updated every three years.
- Requires the prize amount for each cure to be equal to (1) the most recent estimated total five-year savings in public health expenses for the disease in all compacting states, (2) money donated by others intended for the prize, and (3) any other factors the Commission finds appropriate.

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- Requires an opportunity for rejected cure submissions to be appealed not later than 30 days after rejection.
- Requires the Commission to continue to monitor and review a treatment even after it has been accepted.
- Allows the Commission to modify or withdrawal approval of a treatment, or to rescind a prize offer, for not meeting cure criteria.
- Requires a two-thirds favorable vote from all members for a cure approval to be effective.
- Requires the prize winner to transfer the patent and all related intellectual property for a treatment to the Commission in exchange for the prize.
- Requires the Commission, upon acceptance of a cure, to obtain a loan that is equal to the most recently calculated total estimated five-year public health expenses for the disease in all compacting states.
- Requires each compacting state to annually pay its actual one-year savings in public health expenses for the disease for which a cure has been accepted, until it has fulfilled its prize responsibility.
- Allows a state to meet its prize responsibility by any method including the issuance of (1) revenue bonds and obligations or (2) general obligation bonds and other debt.
- Declares that revenue bonds and obligations are not a debt of the issuing state.
- Provides that a state entering into the Compact, except to the extent authorized by the compacting state's laws, does not (1) commit the full faith and credit or taxing power of the compacting state for the payment of prizes or (2) make prize payment responsibilities a debt of the compacting state.
- Grants the Commission the power to make a treatment widely available, including arranging for its manufacture, production, or provision of the treatment.
- Allows the Commission to collect royalty fees on manufacturers, producers, or providers in noncompacting states or foreign countries, as long as the fees are not more than the estimated five-year savings in public health expenses for that state or country.
- Allows the Commission to pay or reimburse expenses related to payment of the prize with royalty fees collected, which include hiring actuaries and making interest payments.
- Establishes several powers of the Commission, including the ability to adopt bylaws and rules, make hiring decisions, manage property, enforce compliance by compacting states, make amendments to the Compact, and more.
- Requires the Commission to establish bylaws providing for various administrative procedures, including voting, appointing and electing members, committees, election of officers, personnel policies, and more.
- Allows any state, district, or territory of the United States and the federal government to become a compacting state.
- Allows foreign countries or its subdivisions to join as nonvoting liaison members.
- Provides that each compacting state is represented by one member, with each state determining its member's qualifications and period of service.
- Requires each compacting state to pay annual dues.
- Provides that compacting states have no claim to property held by the Commission.
- Requires the Commission to have meetings and take actions consistent with the Compact, with a majority of members constituting a quorum.
- Provides that each member has the right to cast one vote regarding then Commission's actions or matters, and to participate in the business and affairs of the Commission.
- Allows members to vote in person or by other means, which may include telephone.
- Requires the Commission to meet at least once per year, with additional meetings to be held pursuant to the bylaws.
- Requires the bylaws to provide a list of matters about which the Commission may enter into executive session.
- Grants the Commission the power to establish a budget and make expenditures, borrow money, establish annual dues, and allocate a portion of these funds towards prize amounts.
- Allows the Commission to accept contributions to fund initial operations, as long as the independence of the Commission's performance is not compromised.
- Grants the Commission the power to accept donations, as long as it avoids the appearance of impropriety.

- Requires donations to be kept in a separate, interest-bearing account.
- Exempts the Commission from taxation in and by the compacting states.
- Provides for the Commission to undergo an annual financial audit and a management and performance audit at least every three years.
- Grants the Commission the power to appoint committees, including management, legislative, and advisory committees, which may include members, state legislators (or their representatives), medical professionals, and other interested persons.
- Provides that the management committee may consist of no more than 14 members when 26 states enact the Compact, and must consist of members representing states whose total public health expenses of all the established diseases are the highest.
- Requires the management committee to exercise various managerial responsibilities, including managing day-to-day affairs, overseeing the Commission's offices, and coordinating with other governmental entities.
- Requires the Commission to annually elect officers for the management committee, and allows the committee to hire an executive director to administer committee operations and to serve as the Commission's secretary.
- Grants the Commission the ability to appoint advisory committees to monitor all operations related to the Compact's purposes and to make recommendations to the Commission.
- Requires the Commission to consult with an advisory committee before approving cure criteria, changing the bylaws or rules, adopting an annual budget, or addressing any other significant matter.
- Requires the Commission to notify any compacting state of any noncompliance of Compact bylaws and rules.
- Provides that any state that fails to fix its noncompliance will be deemed in default, which triggers notice and hearing.
- Provides that if the Commission determines that the state is in default, after the hearing, the state would be suspended from the Compact.
- Provides that if a compacting state fails to cure the default within a specified amount of time, the state would be expelled from the Compact.
- Allows compacting state to withdraw from the Compact by: (1) repealing the enabling law, and (2) notifying the Commission in writing of the intent to withdraw on a date that is (a) at least three years after the date the notice is sent, and (b) after the repeal takes effect.
- Provides that a withdrawing state remains liable for all responsibilities incurred through the effective date of the withdrawal.
- Allows reinstatement by a withdrawing state by re-enacting legislation for the Compact.
- Provides that the Compact dissolves on the effective date the (1) withdrawal or expulsion of a compacting state, which action reduces Compact membership to one state, or (2) Commission votes to dissolve the Compact.
- Requires the Commission, through its bylaws, to adopt a mechanism for winding up Compact operations and provide for equitable distribution of surplus funds remaining after payment of debts and obligations.
- Requires the Commission to prescribe bylaws and rules regarding records, including public inspection and copying of information, procedures for sharing records otherwise exempt from disclosure, and guidelines for entering into agreements with federal and state agencies to receive or exchange records subject to nondisclosure.
- Requires the Commission to keep, in accordance with its bylaws and rules, complete and accurate accounts of its internal receipts, including grants and donations, and disbursement of all funds.
- Provides that any compacting state's laws regarding confidentiality and nondisclosure do not relieve any member of its duty to disclose records relevant to the Commission (with an exception for privileged records).
- Provides that confidential information that the Commission holds remains confidential after it is provided to any member and that all cure submissions are confidential.

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- Requires the Commission to make an annual report to the governors and legislatures of the compacting states, which report must include a report of the independent audit.
- Grants the Commission the power to bring and prosecute legal proceedings in its name, and to issue subpoenas.
- Grants the Commission the power to provide for dispute resolution among compacting states or between the Commission and those who submit cures for consideration.
- Requires as part of its dispute resolution proceedings, administrative review by a review panel, judicial review of decisions issued after an administrative review, qualifications to be appointed to a panel, and due process requirements.
- Provides that the venue for any judicial proceedings by or against the Commission must be brought in the court of competent jurisdiction for the geographical area in which the Commission's principle offices are located.
- Provides for the following regarding the Commission's members and staff for claims arising out of actual or alleged actions occurring within the scope of that person's official duties, as long as claims are not caused by intentional or willful and wanton misconduct:
 - They are immune from liability;
 - That the Commission must defend them in any civil action arising out of such actions;
 - That the Commission will indemnify them and hold them harmless for the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against that person.
- Provides that the Commission may propose any amendment to the Compact and that no amendment will become effective until all compacting states have enacted it into law.
- Provides that the Compact's provisions are severable and that they must be liberally construed to effectuate its purpose.
- Specifies that nothing in the Compact's provisions prevents the enforcement of any other law of a compacting state, provided that all agreements between the Commission and compacting states and all lawful actions by the Commission are binding.
- Allows the Commission to issue advisory opinions in a dispute over the meaning or interpretation of Commission actions, upon the request of a party and a majority vote of compacting states.
- Provides that if any provision of the Compact is unconstitutional in any compacting state, that provision becomes ineffective for that state

Additional Information

- GAO Committee Amdt 1714 adds the language: "Recognizing that the goal of the compact is to pool the potential savings of as many states and countries as possible to generate sufficient financial incentive to develop a cure for many of the world's most devastating diseases, the compact will respect the laws of each of these United States by adopting rules that establish ethical standards for research that shall be followed in order for a prize to be claimed. The compact, in the rules, shall establish a common set of ethical standards that embodies the laws and restrictions in each of the states so that to be eligible for claiming a prize the entity submitting a cure must not have violated any of the ethical standards in any one of the fifty states, whether the states have joined the compact or not. The compact will publish these common ethical standards along with the specific criteria for a cure for each of the diseases the compact has targeted."

- **Health Committee Policy Advisor:** Steven Alexander, 740-804-3213, steven.alexander@ohiohouse.gov
- **GAO Committee Policy Advisor:** Lisa Griffin, 937-554-6372, lisa.griffin@ohiohouse.gov

Updated March 20, 2018

SUB. H.B. 506 (HILL)
Revise law governing high volume dog breeders

House Co-Sponsors: Thompson, Smith, R., Patterson, Schuring, Seitz, Koehler, Patton, Stein, West, Sweeney, Kick, Ryan, Hoops

Bill History

- 3/15/18 – Government Accountability & Oversight Committee (5 Hearings), (8-3)
- 3/21/18 – House Floor Vote Scheduled

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Patricia Haines – Ohio Veterinary Medical Assoc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Vicki Deisner – Animal Welfare InstituteBeth Sheehan – Paws & the LawLinda GoldsteinSara Butts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Greg Lawson – The Buckeye InstituteKellie DiFrischia – Columbus Dog ConnectionAdam Sharp – Ohio Farm Bureau FederationSasha Rittenhouse – Ohio Cattlemen's AssociationTadd Nicholson – Ohio Corn & Wheat GrowersScott Higgins – Ohio Dairy Producers AssociationBryan Humphreys – Ohio Pork ProducersJim Chakeres – Ohio Poultry AssociationKirk Merritt – Ohio Soybean AssociationSharon Harvey – Cleveland Animal Protective LeagueCorey Roscoe – Humane Society of the United States

Key Provisions

Dog breeders subject to the law

- Revises which dogs qualify as breeding dogs by specifying that a breeding dog is a fertile, unspayed female adult dog that is primarily used for producing offspring (rather than an unneutered, unspayed male or female dog that is primarily harbored or housed on property that is the dog's primary residence as in current law).
- Alters the factors for determining whether a dog breeder is subject to the law governing high-volume dog breeders by specifying that an establishment is a high-volume breeder if it keeps six or more breeding dogs and does one of the following:

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- Sells five or more adult dogs or puppies to a dog retailer or pet store;
- Sells 40 or more puppies in any given calendar year to the public; or
- Keeps, at any given time in a calendar year, 60 or more puppies that are younger than six months, that are bred on the premises of the establishment, and that have primarily been kept from birth on the premises.

Standards of care

- Requires a high-volume dog breeder, in addition to complying with the existing standards of care adopted under rules, to take specified actions with regard to a dog that is kept, housed, and maintained by the breeder, including:
 - Each day providing the dog with food sufficient to maintain normal body condition and weight;
 - Keeping or confining the dog in an enclosure that allows each dog housed in the enclosure to turn in a complete circle, lie down, and fully extend its limbs;
 - If the dog is a puppy that is four months or younger, housing the dog with an adult dog only if the adult dog is the puppy's dam or foster dam; and
 - Providing appropriate medical care by a veterinarian licensed to practice in Ohio, including vaccinations, parasite control, and prompt treatment for any disease, illness, or injury.
- Prohibits a person operating as a high-volume dog breeder from failing to comply with the above care requirements.
- Generally requires dog retailers and pet stores, prior to purchasing a dog from an in-state or out-of-state high-volume dog breeder, to verify that the breeder is in compliance with Ohio's standards of care.

Exemptions from the law

- Does both of the following regarding exemptions from the law governing high volume dog breeders:
 - Exempts animal shelters that are operated by a humane society; and
 - Clarifies that a veterinarian is exempt only if the veterinarian is providing clinical care and is not engaged in the practice of dog breeding.

Animal rescues for dogs

- Prohibits an animal rescue for dogs from selling a dog to a dog retailer or pet store to ensure that an animal rescue cannot be considered a high-volume dog breeder.

Additional Information

- **Policy Advisor:** Lisa Griffin, 937-554-6372, lisa.griffin@ohiohouse.gov

H.B. 351 (BUTLER, PERALES)

Require municipalities to tax exempt pay of NOAA and PHS members

House Co-Sponsors: Becker, Bocchieri, Goodman, Hood, Johnson, McColley, Vitale, Schaffer, Green, Hambley, Householder, Patmon, Retherford
Senate Co-Sponsors: N/A

Bill History

- 9/20/2017 – Introduced
- 10/10/2017 – Referred to House Finance Committee
- 1/30/2017 – Reported (17-0) by House Ways & Means Committee (3 hearings)

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Colonel John McCoy, Ohio Council of Chapters Military Officers Association• Lt. Bryan Beamer and Lt. Karl Feldman, United States Public Health Service	n/a	n/a

Key Provisions (From LSC Bill Analysis “As Reported by House Committee”)

- Requires municipal corporations to exempt from income tax the military pay of members of the Commissioned Corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Public Health Service.

Additional Information

- **Changes in House Committee:**
 - No amendments
- **Fiscal Note and Local Impact Statement:** No direct fiscal effect on the state. The exemption will reduce municipal corporations' municipal income tax revenue beginning in tax year 2017. Statewide municipal income tax revenue losses are uncertain, but the potential loss may approach \$144,000 per year.
- **Policy Advisor:** Heather Blessing, 614.466.9194 (Office); 614.352.5819 (Cell); Heather.Blessing@ohiohouse.gov

H.B. 392 (Stein)

Grant apiary owners immunity from certain torts

House Co-sponsors: Becker, Hambley, Henne, Kick, Koehler, Retherford, Riedel, Roegner, Thompson, West

Bill History

- 10/24/17-- Introduced
- 1/24/18--Reported substitute from House Economic Development, Commerce, and Labor Committee (5 hearings), (13-2)
- Pending House floor vote

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
Michele Colopy (OH State Beekeepers Association) Wyatt Bates (Ohio Farm Bureau) Larry Theurer, Jr. (Greater Cleveland Beekeepers Association)	John VanDoorn (Ohio Association for Justice)	

Key Provisions

- Grants immunity to a registered apiary owner in certain personal injury or property damage cases if the owner is in compliance with specified state and local laws and industry best management practices.
- Person is that registers an apiary is not liable for any personal injury or property damage that occurs as result of a bee sting or multiple bee stings from that apiary so long as the person does all of the following:
 - Implements and is in compliance with beekeeping industry best management practices as established by a state-wide beekeeping association;
 - Keeps correct and complete records of implementation and compliance with those best management practices and makes the records available for purposes of any legal proceeding;
 - Is in compliance with local zoning ordinances pertaining to apiaries; and
 - Operates the apiary in compliance with state law governing apiaries.

Additional Information

- Substitute bill changes best management practices established by Ohio beekeeping industry, to best management practices as established by a state-wide beekeeping association. Also deletes equipment, apiaries, and appliances and inserts as a result of a bee sting or multiple bee stings by bees form that apiary
- **Policy Advisor:** Jimmy Wolf, 614-466-6505, jimmy.wolf@ohiohouse.gov

AM. H.B. 405 (PERALES)

Make counterfeiting a corrupt activity crime

House Co-Sponsors: Butler, Boccieri, Dever, Fedor, Miller, Schaffer, Sheehy, Slaby, Smith, K., Sweeney, Vitale, Manning, Rezabek, Celebrezze, Galonski, Rogers, Seitz

Senate Co-Sponsors: n/a

Bill History

- 11/7/17 – Introduced
- 11/28/17 – Referred to House Criminal Justice Committee
- 1/23/18 – Reported (11-0) by House Criminal Justice Committee (4 hearings)

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kevin Dye (United States Secret Service)• Mike Weinman (Fraternal Order of Police of Ohio)• Brandon Standley, Chief (Bellefontaine Police Dept)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• none	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lou Tobin (Prosecuting Attorneys Association)

Key Provisions (From LSC Bill Analysis As Passed By Committee)

- Creates the criminal offense of counterfeiting, prohibiting certain conduct involving counterfeited currency, other securities, or debit or credit cards.
- Specifies penalties ranging from a fourth degree felony to a first degree felony based on the value of the counterfeit involved or the number of debit or credit cards involved.
- Provides that a person may be prosecuted for counterfeiting and related offenses, but if they involve the same conduct and the same victim, the two or more offenses must merge for conviction and sentencing as allied offenses of similar import.
- Adds counterfeiting to the list of offenses included within the definition of "corrupt activity" applicable to the Corrupt Activities Law.

Additional Information

- **Changes in Criminal Justice Committee:** The committee accepted AM1143 which specifies the penalty for counterfeiting that involves five or more

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access devices. The Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association brought the need for this forth.

- **Contact:** Sheila Willamowski; Sheila.willamowski@ohiohouse.gov; Office (614) 466-2179.

Updated March 19, 2018

AM. H.B. 410 (SEITZ, BUTLER)
Regulate civil enforcement scheme for traffic cameras

House Co-Sponsors: Brinkman, Merrin, Hood, Becker, Brenner, Wiggam, Lang, Retherford, Patton, Blessing, Vitale

Bill History

- 2/21/18 – Government Accountability & Oversight Committee (5 Hearings)(8-4, *Greenspan*)
- 3/21/18 – House Floor Vote Scheduled

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Andrew R. Mayle, Esq.• James Estock• Gerald Meeker	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kent Scarrett – Ohio Municipal League• Joe McNamara – City of Toledo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sharon Montgomery

Key Provisions

Court jurisdiction over civil traffic law violations

- Grants municipal and county courts original and exclusive jurisdiction over every civil action concerning a traffic law violation within the court's territory, including those civil actions involving a traffic law photo-monitoring device ("traffic camera").

Hearing officer administrative process

- Eliminates the administrative hearing process for a civil traffic law violation involving a traffic camera, which is presided over by a hearing officer.
- Requires all filings, affidavits, and forms concerning a civil traffic law violation involving a traffic camera to be handled by the municipal or county court with jurisdiction over the civil action.

Court costs and filing fees

- Specifies that the court with jurisdiction must require a local authority bringing a civil action concerning a traffic law violation involving a traffic camera to make an advance deposit of all filing fees and court costs.
- Requires the court to retain the advance deposit regardless of which party prevails in the civil action.
- Makes conforming changes throughout the law governing traffic cameras.

Traffic camera reports and penalties

Reporting requirements

- Requires local authorities that operate traffic cameras to report information on traffic fines on an annual rather than a quarterly basis.

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- Requires such reports to be filed with the Tax Commissioner rather than the Auditor of State.
- Requires the reports to detail only the traffic fines collected rather than all of the traffic fines billed.

LGF offsets

- Reduces Local Government Fund (LGF) payments to all local authorities that collect fines from operating traffic cameras regardless of whether a local authority is complying with the state's traffic camera laws.
- Ceases LGF payments to local authorities that fail to comply with the bill's reporting requirements for the duration of noncompliance.
- Requires LGF money withheld from a local authority to be earmarked for use by the Department of Transportation "to enhance public safety" on roads and highways instead of being redistributed among other subdivisions.

Additional Information

- **Policy Advisor:** Lisa Griffin, 937-554-6372, lisa.griffin@ohiohouse.gov

Updated March 20, 2018

SUB. H.B. 451 (RETFERFORD)

Exclude depictions of crime victim's body from public records

House Co-Sponsors: Thompson, Seitz, Johnson, Carfagna, DeVitis, Hill, Ryan, Becker, Householder, Butler, Edwards, Sprague, Wiggam, Young, Arndt, Brinkman, Patton, Schaffer, Romanchuk, Dean, Greenspan, Hambley, Riedel, Koehler, Lanese, Blessing, Dever, Anielski, Smith, R., Reineke, LaTourette, Hood, Manning, Gavarone, Merrin, Rezabek, Perales, Zeltwanger, Stein, Cupp, Hagan, Scherer, Roegner, Green, Brenner, Keller, Ginter, Lipps, Huffman, Sweeney, Cera, Sykes, Kick, Kelly, Henne, Gonzales, Celebrezze, Strahorn, Fedor, Patterson, Galonski, Lepore-Hagan, Schuring, Howse, Boyd, Ashford, Barnes, Rogers, Boggs

Bill History

- 2/28/18 – Government Accountability & Oversight Committee (4 Hearings), (12-0)
- 3/21/18 – House Floor Vote Scheduled

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sgt. Patrick Erb – Hamilton Police Dept.• Becky Perkins – Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence• Camile Crary – Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence• Steve Hall – Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dennis Hetzel – Ohio News Media Association	

Key Provisions

- *Contains an emergency clause*
- Exempts from the Public Records Law a depiction of a crime victim if the release of the depiction would be an objectionable intrusion of a reasonable person's expectation of bodily privacy, or if the depiction contains or captures the victim of a sexually oriented offense at the actual occurrence of the offense.
- Allows a victim, victim's attorney, or victim's representative to request and receive a copy of a depiction of the victim from a public office despite the exemption.
- Names the bill the "Victims Privacy and Protection Act."

Additional Information

- **Policy Advisor:** Lisa Griffin, 937-554-6372, lisa.griffin@ohiohouse.gov

HB 190 (LEPORE-HAGAN, SCHURING)

Stop, watch, and listen for on-track equipment at rail crossing

House Co-Sponsors: Antonio, Ashford, Boccieri, Boggs, Boyd, Celebrezze, Cera, Fedor, Holmes, Howse, Ingram, Kelly, Kennedy Kent, Leland, Miller, O'Brien, Patterson, Ramos, Reece, Riedel, Rogers, Seitz, Sheehy, Smith, Strahorn, Sykes, West, Young, Green, Greenspan, Johnson, Manning

Bill History

- 4/24/17-Introduced in House
- 5/1/17- Referred to House Transportation and Public Safety Committee
- 12/14/17- Reported as HB 190 by House Transportation and Public Safety Committee
(15-0) (4 Hearings)
- House Floor Vote Pending

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Charlie Hogue (Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees Division)• Art Arnold (Ohio Railroad Association)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N/A

Key Provisions

- HB 190 will require a vehicle operator to watch, listen, and stop between 15 and 50 feet away from the tracks of a railroad crossing for on-track equipment that may be approaching a railroad crossing. The penalties for failing to watch, listen, and stop for trains will also apply to failing to watch, listen, and stop for on-track equipment.
- A vehicle operator must watch, listen, and stop under the following circumstances:
 - A clearly visible electric or mechanical signal device gives off its warning for an approaching or passing train or other on-track equipment
 - A crossing gate is lowered
 - A flag-person gives off a warning for an approaching or passing train or other on-track equipment

- There is insufficient space on the other side of the railroad crossing so that the vehicle would block the tracks and obstruct other vehicles, pedestrians, trains, or other on-track equipment from passing;
- An approaching train or other on-track equipment is emitting an audible signal or is plainly visible, thus, making it hazardous to cross
- There is insufficient undercarriage clearance on the vehicle to safely negotiate the crossing.

Additional Information

- **Policy Advisor:** Nick Derksen, 614.466.2361 (Office), 937.602.2174 (Cell), Nick.Derksen@ohiohouse.gov

S.B. 143 (EKLUND)
Designate International Ataxia Awareness Day

Senate Co-Sponsors: Hackett, Yuko, Brown, Oelslager, Schiavoni, Hite, Beagle, Bacon, Balderson, Burke, Coley, Dolan, Hoagland, Huffman, Jordan, Kunze, LaRose, Lehner, Manning, Obhof, O'Brien, Peterson, Skindell, Sykes, Tavares, Terhar, Thomas, Uecker, Williams, Wilson

House Co-Sponsors: Huffman, Antonio, Barnes, Butler, Ginter, Johnson, Kent, Lepore-Hagan, Romanchuk, Sykes, West

Bill History

- 10/17/2017 – Senate Health, Human Services and Medicaid Committee (3 Hearings), (8-0)
- 10/18/2017 – House Floor Vote (32-0)
- 12/6/2017 – House Health Committee (2 Hearings), (18-0)
- 3/21/2018 – House Floor Vote (*pending*)

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Susan K. Kresnye (National Ataxia Foundation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• None	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• None

Key Provisions

- Designates September 25 as "International Ataxia Awareness Day" in Ohio.
- Ataxia is a degenerative disease of the nervous system that results in the loss of full control of bodily movements.

Additional Information

- **Policy Advisor:** Steven Alexander, 740-804-3213, steven.alexander@ohiohouse.gov

H.B. 24 (GINTER)

Modify veteran's organization property tax exemption

House Co-Sponsors: Schaffer, Rogers, Cera, Green, Hambley, Retherford, Ryan, Anielski, Antani, Antonio, Arndt, Ashford, Barnes, Boccieri, Boggs, Boyd, Brown, Butler, Carfagna, Celebrezze, Clyde, Craig, Cupp, Edwards, Faber, Fedor, Galonski, Gavarone, Goodman, Greenspan, Hagan, Henne, Hill, Holmes, Householder, Howse, Huffman, Hughes, Ingram, Johnson, Keller, Kent, Kick, Landis, Lanese, Lang, LaTourette, Leland, Lepore-Hagan, Lipps, Manning, McColley, Miller, O'Brien, Patmon, Patterson, Patton, Pelanda, Perales, Ramos, Reece, Reineke, Rezabek, Riedel, Roegner, Romanchuk, Schuring, Sheehy, Sprague, Stein, Strahorn, Sweeney, Thompson, West, Young

Senate Co-Sponsors: Terhar, Beagle, Hackett, Peterson, Wilson

Bill History

- 2/1/2017 – Introduced
- 6/20/2017 – Reported (18-1) (Ramos no) by House Ways & Means Committee (3 hearings)
- 10/11/2017 – Passed (House 97-0)
- 3/21/2018 – Reported (11-0) by Senate Ways & Means Committee (7 hearings)
- 3/21/2018 – Pending Senate Floor Vote

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frank Williams (Disabled Veterans of America) – <i>House & Senate testimony</i> • Robert Bertschy (DAV) – <i>House testimony</i> • Erich Bittner, Ohio Association of County Boards – <i>Senate testimony</i> • Kenneth Kennedy (DAV Chapter #47) – <i>Senate testimony</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No witnesses have testified</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No witnesses have testified</i>

Key Provisions (From LSC Bill Analysis As Passed By The House)

- Modifies the veterans' organization property tax exemption to include the property of certain 501(c)(4) veterans' organizations.
- Excludes from that exemption property that is not used primarily for meetings, administration, and the provision of programs and services to veterans.
- **Senate amendments outlined below*

Additional Information

- **Background:** Under current law, a vets organization is property tax exempt if it qualifies for exemption from federal income tax as a 501(c)(19) or a (c)(23). The bill would qualify organizations like the DAV that are exempt from federal taxation under section as a 501(c)(4) as a social welfare organization, but only if it otherwise meets the criteria for exemption as a 501(c)(19). DAV representatives stated that National DAV and Ohio DAV have not converted their 501(c)(4) classification into a 501(c)19 because it “does

not comply with the purposes or Mission Statement of the DAV.” The exemption is limited to property that is used primarily for meetings and administration of the veterans' organization or for providing nonprofit programs and supportive services to veterans or current members of the U.S. Armed Forces or their families.

- **Changes in House Committee:** The bill was not amended in House Ways & Means Committee
- **Changes in Senate Committee:** The Senate accepted several amendments
 - **AM1667-2: NEOMED and Ohio University med school partnership:** Current law states that the northeast Ohio medical university may enter into a partnership with Cleveland State to establish the NEOMED Campus at Cleveland State University. The amendment allows the Ohio University heritage college of osteopathic medicine to be a member of this same partnership and to enroll a portion of Cleveland state University students.
 - **AM1666 - Medical expense deduction:** For tax year 2016 and quite some time before, Ohio Income Tax forms allowed Ohioans who had qualifying health care expenses to deduct those costs from their Ohio Taxable income. Due to a missing cross reference in the revised code [R.C. 5747.01 (A) (11)], those deductions were not actually allowable under the law. This amendment, while over 30 pages, simply adds that missing cross reference to allow these deductions to continue. Ohioans that have subsidized health care (like Medicare or employer-provided coverage) will continue to deduct qualifying costs if they exceed 7.5% of their federal adjusted gross income. The amendment also includes an emergency clause since the filing season is underway.
 - **AM1687 - School safety and security purposes for tax levy:** Existing law passed in the 131st GA allowed for a school district levies to provide safety and security features. However, the bill did not specify what was considered “safety” and security.” The amendment clarifies that “providing for school safety and security” includes but is not limited to providing for permanent improvements to provide or enhance security, employment of or contracting for the services of safety personnel, providing mental health services and counseling, or providing training in safety and security practices and responses.
 - **AM1508-1 - Big Brothers/big sisters:** Makes a capital appropriation to the Boys & Girls Club of Newark.
 - **AM1585 - OSU land conveyance:** Allows the Governor to convey state-owned real estate known as the “Case Road Sheep Farm” under the jurisdiction of OSU to the City of Columbus. OSU has been seeking to convey this land and use the proceeds for construction of a teaching and research animal facility at the Waterman Ag Labs on West Campus. If OSU and the City of Columbus do not enter into a real estate purchase by July 31, 2018, the real estate may be sold to one or more other purchasers.
 - **AM1672 - ICF Reimbursement redesign:** HB 64 (FY16-FY17 operating budget) required DODD to form a stakeholder workgroup and to enlist the help of a third party expert to modernize the ICF reimbursement system. This amendment is the result of that stakeholder group and changes will improve how the acuity is measured. The department, in turn, will reimburse providers based on that acuity. Providers serving those with the highest medical and behavior needs do better under the proposed changes. Other changes will allow the

department to incentivize the renovation of facilities and add quality measures to how providers are reimbursed.

- **AM1451 - Motor fuel tax clarification:** The committee accepted an amendment that cleans up motor fuel and aviation fuel language from HB 26 – the transportation budget. (1) HB26 created the new definition of “aviation fuel dealer” and related requirements. The date for the aviation fuel dealer report was set as the 23rd of the month, which does not coincide with the due date for all other motor fuel reports. Therefore, the amendment changes the due date from the 23rd of each month to the last day of each month. (2) The definitions were changed because of the provision that would have moved motor fuel tax to the rack. These changes should have been deleted when the rack tax provision was removed from HB26. The amendment reinstates the prior definitions. (3) Current law incorrectly states that aviation fuel dealers who purchase aviation fuel for **consumption** are required to file the monthly report; it should read for **resale**. Also, current law has no “failure to file” language which is currently in code for all other types of motor fuel dealers. The amendment changes **consumption** to **resale** and add “failure to file accurate and timely reports could result in revocation of the aviation fuel dealer’s or motor fuel dealer’s license”.
- **AM1166-1 - Non-profit tax deduction:** The amendment authorizes a property tax exemption for property owned by certain nonprofit organizations that provide housing for individuals with developmental disabilities.

- **Staff Contact(s):** Heather Blessing, heather.blessing@ohiohouse.gov; Office (614) 466-9194; Cell (614) 352-5819.

H.B. 98 (DUFFEY, BOGGS)
Address career information presentations to students

House Co-Sponsors: Miller, Bishoff, Dever, Dean, West, Seitz, Zeltwanger, Hood, Young, Stein, Lepore-Hagan, Romanchuk, Brenner, Anielski, Antani, Antonio, Arndt, Ashford, Barnes, Blessing, Boccieri, Boyd, Brown, Butler, Carfagna, Celebrezze, Cera, Clyde, Craig, Cupp, Edwards, Fedor, Galonski, Gavarone, Ginter, Gonzales, Green, Greenspan, Hagan, Hambley, Hill, Holmes, Householder, Howse, Hughes, Ingram, Keller, Kelly, Kick, Landis, Lang, Leland, Lipps, Manning, O'Brien, Patterson, Patton, Pelanda, Perales, Ramos, Reece, Reineke, Retherford, Rezabek, Roegner, Rogers, Ryan, Schuring, Sheehy, Smith, R., Sprague, Strahorn, Sweeney, Sykes
Senate Co-Sponsors: Gardner

Bill History

- 2/27/2017 – Introduced
- 10/10/2017 – Reported out of House Education and Career Readiness Committee (16-0)
 (4 Hearings)
- 11/29/2017 – House Floor Vote (92-0)
- 3/7/2018 – Reported unanimously from Senate Education committee (10-0)

Stakeholders

Proponent	Opponent	Interested Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brandon Ogden (Ohio Chamber of Commerce) • Walt Davis • Tim Myers (Century Die Company) • Rob Dorans (Affiliated Construction Trades Ohio) • Matt Szollosi (Affiliated Construction Trades Ohio) • Karen Bryer (OSU Wexner Medical Center) • Holly Gross (Columbus Chamber of Commerce) • Dorsey Hager (Columbus/Central Ohio Building and Construction Trades Council) 		

Key Provisions

Presentation of career information to students

- Prohibits school district boards of education from imposing restrictions on the presentation of career information to students by representatives of skilled trades or providers of career-technical education that are not uniformly imposed on representatives of business, industry, charitable institutions, institutions of higher education, armed forces, and other employers.
- Requires each district board to provide the representative of any entity described above with at least two opportunities per school year to present information in person to all high school students individually or in a group setting.
- Permits district boards to develop an application process for entities that wish to access school property for the purpose of presenting information to students.

Career-technical educator licenses

- Replaces the current professional career-technical teacher license with a two-year initial and a five-year advanced career-technical workforce development educator license and prescribes the criteria for both new licenses.
- Requires the State Board of Education and the Chancellor of Higher Education to adopt rules establishing standards for obtaining an initial or advanced license.
- Specifies that educators under either of the new licenses are not required to have a bachelor's degree but must have a high school diploma.
- Permits a school district treasurer to pay a licensed career-technical education teacher who does not have a bachelor's degree during the initial employment period.

Ohio College Opportunity Grants

- Changes calculation of the Ohio College Opportunity Grant (OCOG) award amount from an individual calculation by student enrollment to amounts based on average instructional and general fees charged by institutional sectors.

Funding for school districts with nuclear power plants in their territories

- For each of FYs 2019, 2020, and 2021, requires the Department of Education to make an additional payment to each school district with (1) a nuclear power plant in its territory and (2) a total taxable value of public utility personal property for tax year 2017 is at least 50% less than that value for tax year 2016.

Additional Information

- **Synopsis of Senate Amendments:**

- **Career-technical licenses**

- Replaces the current professional career-technical teacher license with a two-year initial and a five-year advanced career-technical workforce development educator license and prescribes the criteria for both.
- Requires the State Board of Education and the Chancellor of Higher Education to adopt rules establishing standards for obtaining both career-technical workforce development educator licenses.
- Specifies that an educator under either of the new licenses is not required to have a bachelor's degree but must have a high school diploma and permits the school district treasurer to pay that educator during the initial employment period.

- **Ohio College Opportunity Grants**

- Changes calculation of the Ohio College Opportunity Grant award amount from an individual calculation by student enrollment to amounts based on average instructional and general fees charged by institutional sectors.

- **Funding for school districts with nuclear power plants in their territories**

- For each of fiscal years 2019, 2020, and 2021, requires the Department of Education to make an additional payment to each school district with (1) a nuclear power plant in its territory and (2) a total taxable value of public utility personal property for tax year 2017 is at least 50% less than that value for tax year 2016.

- **Policy Advisor:** Nick Derksen, 614.466.2361 (Office); 937.602.2174 (Cell); nick.derksen@ohiohouse.gov

Caucus Agenda
Wednesday, March 21, 2018
12:30 PM

I. Speaker's Remarks

II. Floor Calendar

a. Senate Bill 170 – Sen. LaRose



b. Senate Bill 226 – Sen. Bacon



c. House Bill 343 – Rep. Merrin

d. House Bill 506 – Rep. Hill

e. House Bill 345 – Rep. Butler

f. House Bill 351 – Reps. Perales, Butler

g. House Bill 392 – Rep. Stein

h. House Bill 405 – Rep. Perales

i. House Bill 410 – Reps. Seitz, Butler



j. House Bill 451 – Rep. Retherford

k. House Bill 190 – Reps. Lepore-Hagan, Schuring

l. Senate Bill 143 – Sen. Eklund

m. Consideration of Senate Amendments – HB 24 – Rep. Ginter

n. Consideration of Senate Amendments – HB 98 – Reps. Duffey, Boggs

III. Adjournment

From: Noonan, Matthew
Sent: Monday, April 2, 2018 4:13 PM
Subject: Co-Sponsor Request: Alternative Pedagogic Certification
Attachments: US DOE Teacher Shortage Report June 2017.pdf; NEA Ohio substitute recommendations.pdf; Co-sponsor Request.pdf



MEMORANDUM
State Representative Dick Stein

To: All House Members
From: Representatives Dick Stein and Wes Retherford
Date: April 2nd, 2018
Re: Co-sponsor Request: Alternative Pedagogic Certification

Dear Colleagues,

Over the last several years, the Ohio General Assembly has enacted a number of bills to allow alternative pathways to teacher licensure. The intent of these measures has been to align schooling with in-demand jobs fields, particularly math and science. However, there are many subjects in school and according to the annual US Dept. of Education *Teacher Shortage Report*, Ohio has been experiencing shortages beyond STEM studies since the mid-90s. We will be introducing legislation to broaden the traditional pathway to the resident educator license, recognizing non-profit development programs to fulfill the pedagogy requirement.

Within Ohio's tiered teacher licensure system, the base resident educator license requires applicants to possess a Bachelor of Science in Education and pass a state examination. Upon completion of a subsequent 4-year resident educator program a licensee is eligible for a professional educator license and the track to tenure. Past legislation has created several pathways that allow certain teachers to skip part or all of the resident educator program to allow easier than normal paths to a professional license—STEM license and Teach for America program (RC 3319.28 & 3319.227).

Our bill does not create a new pathway. But rather recognizes successful non-profit teacher development and training programs to fulfill the BS in Education requirement for licensure. Individuals who possess any bachelor's degree, who complete the subject specific pedagogy program, and who pass the standard state examination shall be eligible for a resident educator license. Eligible programs must be administered by non-profits who 1) operate teacher development courses in 5 states, and 2) have operated alternative teacher certification courses for over 10 years.

Opponents will argue that the quality of such a program will not meet the standards of traditional licensees. This bill is similar to RC 3319.26 adopted in the budget, which directs the State Superintendent and Chancellor of Higher Education to create an online summer development program. Our bill recognizes existing programs with a track record of success rather than putting that burden solely on the state. They will also argue that there is no teacher shortage in Ohio. In the aggregate this may be true, however regional teacher supply does not fill demand. In fact, the National Education Association provides a long list of Ohio specific policy recommendations to increase the availability of teachers.

The goal of this legislation is to create a framework to allow existing programs to certify a college educated person's pedagogic knowledge, absent an education degree, and to allow operating nonprofits to innovate teacher development models. We ask that you consider joining us in co-sponsoring this effort. If you would like to add your name as a co-sponsor please contact Matthew Noonan (Matthew.Noonan@ohiohouse.gov) or Nick Stallard (Nicholas.Stallard@ohiohouse.gov) no later than **Monday April 9th at 4pm.**

Sincerely,

Dick Stein—57th House District

Wes Retherford—51st House District

Teacher Shortage Areas
Nationwide Listing
1990–1991 through 2017–2018

June 2017

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Postsecondary Education



Freddie Cross
Senior Statistician
U.S. Dept. of Education/OPE/PPI/PAFG

2017 TSA Nationwide Listing Comprehensive Compendium
Publication Date: May, 2017

TEACHER SHORTAGE AREA NATIONWIDE LIST

The nationwide Teacher Shortage Area (TSA) lists for the 2017–2018 school year have been completed. This report shows the nation's teacher shortage areas by State. It is also available on the U.S. Department of Education's Web site at the following location:

<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope/pol/tsa.doc>

The Federal designation of teacher shortage areas in each State is relevant to the following provisions relating to the Federal student financial aid programs:

- Under 34 CFR 682.210(q) a borrower who teaches in one of these areas and who was a new borrower in the Federal Stafford Loan Program or the Federal Supplemental Loans for Students program on or after July 1, 1987 but before July 1, 1993 qualifies for deferment of loan repayment for up to three years while the borrower is in repayment. A new borrower is a borrower who did not have an outstanding balance on a Federal Stafford Loan, a Federal SLS loan or a Federal PLUS loan for a period of enrollment beginning prior to July 1, 1987 or a Federal Consolidation Loan that repaid a loan made before July 1, 1987 and for a period of enrollment beginning before July 1, 1987. Federal Direct Loan borrowers who owed an outstanding balance on a Federal Stafford Loan or a Federal SLS loan before July 1, 1993 may also qualify for this deferment on their loan under 34 CFR 685.204(j);
- Under 34 CFR 674.53(c) Federal Perkins Loan borrowers who are full-time teachers of mathematics, science, foreign languages, bilingual education or **any other field of expertise where the State educational agency determined there is a shortage of qualified teachers** to qualify for cancellation of up to 100 percent of their Perkins loan; and
- Under 34 CFR 686.12 a grant recipient may fulfill part of his or her teaching obligation under the Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (TEACH) Grant Program by teaching in one of these areas.

Federal student loan borrowers who have general questions concerning their loan(s), including the teacher shortage area deferment, can contact the Federal Student Aid Information Center at 1-800-4FED-AID.

Please note: This publication of approved teacher shortage areas is a reference document that is intended to serve three primary purposes:

1. Notify the nation that States and schools may potentially hire academic administrators, licensed teachers, and other educators and school faculty of specific disciplines/subject areas, grade levels, and/or geographic regions.
2. Serve as a useful resource for recent graduates of Schools of Education and trained, experienced teaching professionals aspiring to serve school districts with shortages about potential opportunity areas in each State's and territory's Pre-Kindergarten through Grade 12 classrooms.
3. Serve as a useful resource in the process of advising Federal student financial aid recipients of the potential to reduce, defer, or discharge student loan repayments by teaching in certain areas.

Please note, thus, the annual Teacher Shortage Nationwide List is not an "employment directory" for current and prospective educators aspiring to be hired by specific State and local school districts. It is not a list of "job postings" in the education fields.

A large number of variables that are not addressed in this report will have a direct impact on actual hiring within State and local schools districts (as well as their respective elementary, middle, and/or high schools). For example, these entities may not currently have the necessary funds, approvals/authorizations, and other provisions to fill the vacancies in particular academic disciplines and/or locations. In addition, this report does not include particular administrative position classifications (e.g., counselor, media specialist, principal, and other roles).

The Department appreciates the efforts and patience of the Chief State School Officers (CSSOs) and State representatives who provided the required data (and supporting documentation and assurances) for updating this text. We welcome comments or suggestions about this listing and would appreciate hearing from individuals. Please direct your comments or suggestions to:

Freddie Cross
Senior Statistician
Office of Postsecondary Education
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Ave, SW 6W241
Washington, D.C. 20202
(202) 453-7224
Freddie.cross@ed.gov

This data collection is authorized under:
OMB No. 1840-0595
Expires: 12/31/2016

General Notes

Numbers in parenthesis refer to grade level, unless age is specified. For example, “(4–12)” refers to Grades 4 through 12.

For purposes of this Report, the term “State” refers to the 50 States, the District of Columbia (DC), Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Freely Associated States (the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Palau).

No TSA proposal submitted—This indicates the State chose not to submit a TSA proposal for consideration.

No TSAs approved—This indicates a TSA proposal was submitted, but adequate information was not provided.

State declared no TSAs exist—This indicates the State sent a letter indicating that no shortage areas exist for the school year indicated.

Teacher Shortage Areas: According to 34 CFR 682.210(q)(8)(vii), “teacher shortage area” means “an area of specific grade, subject matter or discipline classification, or a geographic area in which the Secretary determines that there is an inadequate supply of elementary or secondary school teachers.”

The Department encourages each State Chief State School officer (CSSO) office to determine its State’s proposed teacher shortage areas based on the prescribed methodology and other requirements in 34 CFR 682.210(q)(6)(iii). For the Department to consider the State specified areas as teacher shortage areas the percentage of the State’s proposed teacher shortage areas¹ may not exceed the automatic designated limit of five percent of all unduplicated full-time equivalent (FTE) elementary and secondary teaching positions in the State.

However, under 34 CFR 682.210(q)(6)(iv), if the total number of proposed designated FTE elementary and secondary teaching positions in the State exceeds five percent of the total number of elementary and secondary FTE teaching positions the State’s CSSO may submit, with the list of proposed areas, supporting documentation showing the methods used for identifying the specific shortage areas, and an explanation of the reasons why the Secretary should designate all of the proposed areas as teacher shortage areas.

¹ Calculation — Teacher shortage areas as a percentage of the FTE teaching positions for all teachers in the State. A combination of the following unduplicated FTEs may be used to calculate teacher shortage area FTEs and the percentage of total FTEs: (a) teaching positions that are unfilled; (b) teaching positions that are filled by teachers who are certified by irregular, provisional, temporary, or emergency certification; and (c) teaching positions that are filled by teachers who are certified, but who are teaching in academic subject areas other than their area of preparation.

ABBREVIATIONS (Examples)

“BIA”–Bureau of Indian Affairs

“BLE”–Bilingual Language Education

“ESL”–English as a Second Language

“ESOL”–English to Speakers of Other Languages

“HS”–High School

“K”–Kindergarten

“MS”–Middle School

“N”–Nursery

“Pre-K” (or “PK”)–Pre-Kindergarten

“ROTC”–Reserve Officers’ Training Corps

“TESOL”–Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages

“TSA”–Teacher Shortage Area

Student Information-Loan Forgiveness and/or Deferment

Depending on the type of loan(s) a student borrower has, there are certain conditions they need to meet in order to qualify for forgiveness and/or deferment. Borrowers should contact the holder of the loan(s) to find out whether the loans may qualify for forgiveness and/or deferment.

To apply for loan forgiveness or deferment, borrowers will need to apply through the holders of loans. Loan holders have the necessary forms needed to apply. A FFEL loan borrower should check their current bill or the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS) for the name and contact information of the current holder or servicer of their loan. Borrowers may also be able to get information from the State education agency in the State where they are teaching.

Direct Loan borrowers should contact the U.S. Department of Education's Direct Loan Servicing Center at 1-800-557-7394.

Federal Perkins Loan borrowers should contact the school where they received the Perkins Loan.

The following Web site provides additional information regarding the cancellation/discharge and deferment provisions for the Federal student loan programs:

<https://studentaid.ed.gov/home>

The following Web sites have the annually published Low-Income School Listing:

<https://studentaid.ed.gov/home>

<https://www.tcli.ed.gov/CBSWebApp/tcli/TCLIPubSchoolSearch.jsp>

Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship Program

Students who received a scholarship under the Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship Program (formerly the Congressional Teacher Scholarship Program) are generally required to teach for two years for every year of scholarship assistance received. However, if they are teaching in a Federally approved teacher shortage area, they are required to teach only one year **for each year of scholarship assistance received.**

No new funding for individual scholarships has been authorized since the beginning of the 1996–1997 year. However, former scholarship recipients who have not fulfilled the scholarship agreement must continue to do so.

A Federally approved teacher shortage area is a State region with a shortage of elementary or secondary school teachers, or a grade level, subject-matter, or discipline classification in which there is a Statewide shortage of elementary or secondary school teachers. These areas must be identified by the State education agency and approved by the Department. The current and prior **Federally designated teacher shortage areas are indicated in this publication.**

For scholarship recipients who teach in a shortage area one year that is not designated as such the next year, they will still be eligible for the teaching reduction if they provide the applicable State office with the appropriate forms certifying that they are **continuing to teach in the area for which the original “teacher cancellation” was received.**

TEACH Grant Program

The Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (TEACH) Grant Program provides grants of up to \$4,000 per year to students who agree to serve as a highly-qualified full-time teacher in a high-need field in a public or private elementary or secondary school that serves students from low-income families. A TEACH Grant recipient must teach for at least four academic years within eight years of completing the program of study for which the TEACH Grant was received.

If a TEACH Grant recipient fails to complete the service requirement, the total amount of TEACH Grant funds received will be converted to a William D. Ford Federal Direct Unsubsidized Loan.

Institutional participation in the TEACH Grant Program is optional, not required. If an institution opts to participate in the TEACH Grant Program, the institution has the authority to determine which of its programs meet the requirements to be TEACH Grant-eligible. **An institution may designate only certain programs as TEACH Grant-eligible and not designate others, even though programs may prepare a student to teach in a high-need field.** In order to be eligible to receive a TEACH Grant, a student must be enrolled in a TEACH Grant-eligible program and be otherwise eligible.

Current high-need fields (in schools that serve low-income students) are:

- Bilingual Education and English Language Acquisition
- Foreign Language
- Mathematics
- Reading Specialist
- Science
- Special Education
- Other Identified Teacher Shortage Areas (**not geographic areas**) as of the time recipients receive the grant or as of the time they begin teaching in that field. **The “other identified teacher shortage areas” are listed in this publication.**

Additional information about the student eligibility requirements for the TEACH Grant Program may be found in a Fact Sheet at the following Web site:
http://studentaid.ed.gov/students/attachments/siteresources/4807Teach_FactSheet_v3.pdf

A list of higher education institutions currently participating in the TEACH Grant Program may be found at the following Web site:
<http://studentaid.ed.gov/PORTALWebApp/students/english/TEACH.jsp>

The following Web site has the annually published Low-Income School Listing:
<https://www.tcli.ed.gov/CBSWebApp/tcli/TCLIPubSchoolSearch.jsp>

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ALABAMA

1990–1991 through 1998–1999

Special Education (K–Grade 12)
Emotionally Conflicted
Learning Disabled
Mental Retardation

1999–2000

Special Education
Emotional Disturbance
Mental Retardation
Specific Learning Disabilities
Speech and Language Impairment

2000–2001 through 2003–2004

No TSA proposal submitted

2004–2005 through 2009–2010

Art
Band
English/Language Arts (K–Grade 12)
Family Consumer Science (Grades 9–12)
Foreign Languages (Grades 7–12)
Guidance and Counseling (Grades 7–12)
History/Social Science (Grades 7–12)
Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
Music
Science (Grades 7–12)
Special Education
Autism (Grades 7–12)
Gifted (Grades 6–12)
Learning Disabled (Grades 7–12)
Mentally Retarded (Grades 7–12)
Multi–Handicapped (Grades 7–12)
Speech
Visually–Hearing Impaired

2010–2011

Agri–Science (Grades 7–12)
Art (Grades 7–12)
Band (Grades 7–12)
English/Language Arts (Grades 7–12)
Family Consumer Science (Grades 9–12)
Foreign Languages (Grades 7–12)
Guidance and Counseling (Grades 7–12)
Health Occupation (Grades 7–12)
History/Social Science (Grades 7–12)
Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
Music (Grades 7–12)
Science (Grades 7–12)
Special Education (K–Grade 12)
Autism
Gifted
Learning Disabled
Mentally Retarded
Multi–Handicapped
Speech
Visually–Hearing Impaired

2011–2012

Art
Band
English/Language Arts (Grades 7–12)
Family Consumer Science (Grades 9–12)
Foreign Languages (Grades 7–12)
Guidance and Counseling (Grades 7–12)
History/Social Science (Grades 7–12)
Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
Music
Science (Grades 7–12)
Special Education
Autism (Grades 7–12)
Gifted (Grades 6–12)
Learning Disabled (Grades 7–12)
Mentally Retarded (Grades 7–12)
Multi–Handicapped (Grades 7–12)
Speech
Visually–Hearing Impaired

2012–2013

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Arts: Art, Band, and Music (All Grade Levels)
English/Language Arts (Grades 7–12)
Family Consumer Science (Grades 9–12)
Foreign Languages (Grades 7–12)
Guidance and Counseling (Grades 7–12)
History/Social Sciences (Grades 7–12)
Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
Science (Grades 7–12)
Special Education
 Autism (Grades 7–12)
 Gifted (Grades 6–12)
 Learning Disabled (Grades 7–12)
 Mentally Retarded (Grades 7–12)
 Multi-Handicapped (Grades 7–12)
 Speech (All Grade Levels)
 Visually-Hearing Impaired (All Grade Levels)

2013–2014

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Agri-Science (Grades 6–12)
Arts: Art, Band, and Music (Grades 6–12)
English/Language Arts (Grades 6–12)
Family Consumer Science (Grades 9–12)
Foreign Languages (Grades 6–12)
Guidance and Counseling (Grades 6–12)
Health Occupation (Grades 6–12)
History/Social Sciences (Grades 6–12)
Mathematics (Grades 6–12)
Science (Grades 6–12)
Special Education
 Autism (K–Grade 12)
 Gifted (K–Grade 12)
 Learning Disabled (K–Grade 12)
 Mentally Retarded (K–Grade 12)
 Multi-Handicapped (K–Grade 12)
 Speech (K–Grade 12)
 Visually-Hearing Impaired (K–Grade 12)

2014–2015

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Foreign Languages (Grades 6–12)
Mathematics (Grades 6–12)
Science (Grades 6–12)
Special Education
 Autism (K–Grade 12)
 Gifted (K–Grade 12)
 Learning Disabled (K–Grade 12)
 Mentally Retarded (K–Grade 12)
 Multi-Handicapped (K–Grade 12)
 Speech (K–Grade 12)

2015–2016

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Agri-Science (Grades 6–12)
Arts: Art, Band, and Music (Grades 6–12)
Career Technologies
English/Language Arts
Family Consumer Science
Guidance and Counseling
Health Occupations
Foreign Languages (Grades 6–12)
History/Social Sciences (Grades 6–12)
Mathematics (Grades 6–12)
Science (Grades 6–12)
Special Education
 Autism (K–Grade 12)
 Gifted (K–Grade 12)
 Learning Disabled (K–Grade 12)
 Mentally Retarded (K–Grade 12)
 Multi-Handicapped (K–Grade 12)
 Speech (K–Grade 12)

2016–2017

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Arts: Art, Band, and Music (Grades 6–12)
Career Technologies (Grades 6–12)
English/Language Arts (Grades 6–12)

Foreign Languages (Grades 6–12)
 Mathematics (Grades 6–12)
 Science (Grades 6–12)
 Special Education
 Autism (K–Grade 12)
 Gifted (K–Grade 12)
 Learning Disabled (K–Grade 12)
 Mentally Retarded (K–Grade 12)
 Multi–Handicapped (K–Grade 12)
 Speech (K–Grade 12)
 Visually–Hearing Impaired (K–Grade 12)

2017–2018

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Arts: Art, Band, and Music (Grades 6–12)
 English/Language Arts (Grades 6–12)
 Family Consumer Science (Grades 9–12)
 Foreign Languages (Grades 6–12)
 Guidance and Counseling (Grades 6–12)
 History/Social Sciences (Grades 6–12)
 Mathematics (Grades 6–12)
 Science (Grades 6–12)
 Special Education
 Autism (K–Grade 12)
 Gifted (K–Grade 12)
 Learning Disabled (K–Grade 12)
 Mentally Retarded (K–Grade 12)
 Multi–Handicapped (K–Grade 12)
 Speech (K–Grade 12)
 Visually–Hearing Impaired (K–Grade 12)

ALASKA

1990–1991 through 1994–1995

State declared no TSAs exist

1995–1996 through 1997–1998

School Psychology
 Special Education
 Speech Pathology

1998–1999

Administrative
 School Psychology
 Special Education
 Speech Pathology

1999–2000

Administrative
 Mathematics
 School Psychology
 Special Education
 Speech Pathology

2000–2001 through 2003–2004

No TSA proposal submitted

2004–2005

State declared no TSAs exist

2005–2006 through 2011–2012

Math
 Science
 Special Education

2012–2013 through 2014–2015

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Mathematics
 Science
 Social Studies
 Special Education

2015–2016 and 2016–2017

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

English/Language Arts
 Mathematics
 Science

Social Studies
Special Education
Education

2017-2018

Geographic Shortage Areas

Bering Strait School District
Iditarod School District
Kasjunamiut
Kuspuk School District
Lower Yukon School District
North Slope Borough School District
Northwest Arctic Borough School District
Southwest Region School District
Yukon -Koyukuk School District
Yukon School District
Yupitit School District

ARIZONA

1990-1991 and 1991-1992

Geographic Shortage Areas

Aguila Elementary
Ash Creek Elementary
Cedar Unified
Chinle Unified
Cochise Special Education Coop
Gadsden Elementary
Holbrook Unified
Indian Oasis Unified
Kayenta Unified
Maricopa Unified
Navajo Special Services
Nogales Unified
Page Unified
Peach Springs Elementary
Pinon Unified
Red Mesa Unified
Salome Consolidated Elementary
San Carlos Unified
Sanders Unified
Tolleson Elementary
Tuba City Unified

Wellton Elementary
Wilson Elementary
Yarnell Elementary

1992-1993

Geographic Shortage Areas

Aguila Elementary
Ash Creek Elementary
Cedar Unified
Chinle Unified
Cochise Special Education Coop
Holbrook Unified
Indian Oasis Unified
Kayenta Unified
McNeal Elementary
Naco Elementary
Navajo Special Services
Nogales Unified
Page Unified
Parker Unified
Patagonia Unified
Peach Springs Elementary
Pinon Unified
Red Mesa Unified
Salome Consolidated Elementary
San Carlos Unified
Sanders Unified
Tolleson Elementary
Tuba City Unified
Wellton Elementary
Wilson Elementary

1993-1994

Geographic Shortage Areas

Apache
Cedar Unified
Chinle Unified
Cochise County Educational Service
Ganado Unified
Greenlee County Accommodation
Holbrook Unified
Hyder Elementary
Indian Oasis-Baboquivari Unified

Kayenta Unified
 Kirkland
 Laveen
 Maricopa Special Services Consortium
 McNary
 McNeal
 Naco
 Page Unified
 Palo Verde
 Parker Unified
 Patagonia Union High School
 Peach Springs
 Pinon Unified
 Red Mesa Unified
 Red Rock School
 Salome Consolidated Elementary
 San Carlos Unified
 Sanders Unified
 Santa Cruz School
 Santa Cruz Valley Union High School
 Tolleson
 Tuba City Unified
 Wellton Elementary
 Whiteriver Unified District

1994-1995

Geographic Shortage Areas

Alpine Elementary
 Ash Creek
 Cedar Unified
 Eagle
 Gadsden
 Ganado Unified
 Holbrook Unified
 Hyder
 Indian Oasis-Baboquivari Unified
 Kayenta Unified
 Kirkland
 Laveen
 McNary
 McNeal
 Naco
 Page Unified
 Palo Verde
 Peach Springs

Phoenix Elementary
 Picacho
 Pinon Unified
 Red Mesa Unified
 Salome Consolidated Elementary
 San Carlos Unified
 Sanders Unified
 Santa Cruz
 Santa Cruz Valley Union High
 Tolleson
 Tuba City Unified
 Wellton Elementary
 Whiteriver Unified

1995-1996

Geographic Shortage Areas

Alpine Elementary
 Apache
 Avondale
 Bouse Elementary
 Cedar Unified
 Gadsden
 Ganado Unified
 Holbrook Unified
 Kayenta Unified
 Laveen
 McNeal
 Mohawk Valley
 Naco
 Nogales Unified
 Page Unified
 Peach Springs
 Picacho
 Pinon Unified
 Red Mesa Unified
 Riverside
 Salome Consolidated Elementary
 San Carlos Unified
 Sanders Unified
 Somerton
 Tolleson
 Tuba City Unified
 Valentine Elementary
 Wenden Elementary
 Whiteriver Unified

Wilson Elementary

1996-1997

Geographic Shortage Areas

Alpine Elementary
Antelope Union High
Ash Creek Elementary
Aguila Elementary
Bicentennial Union High
Bouse Elementary
Cedar Unified
Concho Elementary
Fort Thomas Unified
Ganado Unified
Holbrook Unified
Indian Oasis-Baboquivari Unified
Kayenta Unified
Laveen Elementary
Maricopa Unified
Nogales Unified
Page Unified
Peach Springs Elementary
Pinon Unified
Quartzsite Elementary
Riverside Elementary
Roosevelt Elementary
Salome Consolidated Elementary
San Carlos Unified
Sanders Unified
Santa Cruz Elementary
Santa Cruz Valley Union High
Tolleson Elementary
Tuba City Unified
Valentine Elementary
Whiteriver Unified
Young Elementary

1997-1998

Geographic Shortage Areas

Aguila Elementary
Alpine Elementary District
Antelope Union High School District
Cedar Unified District

Fowler School District
Ganado Unified District
Kayenta Unified District
Laveen School District
Maricopa Unified School District
Murphy School District
Nogales Unified District
Owens Elementary School District
Peach Springs Unified District
Pinon Unified District
Queen Creek Unified District
Roosevelt School District
Salome Consolidated Elementary
San Carlos Unified District
Santa Cruz School District
Special Education Accommodation District
Tolleson School District
Tonto Basin School District
Topock School District
Whiteriver Unified District
Yarnell School District
Yucca Elementary School District

1998-1999

Geographic Shortage Areas

Blue Elementary School District
Buckeye Elementary District
Creighton Elementary District
Fowler School District
Holbrook Unified District
Hyder Elementary District
Maricopa City Regional Special Services
Murphy School District
Nogales Unified District
Osborne Elementary District
Paloma Elementary District
Picacho Elementary District
Pinon Unified District
Roosevelt School District
Salome Cons. Elem. District
Sanders Unified District
San Fernando Elementary District
Santa Cruz School District
Stanfield Elementary District
Tolleson School District

Topock Elementary District
Valentine Elementary District
Wilson Elementary District
Yarnell School District

1999–2000

Geographic Shortage Areas

Chinle Unified District
Coolidge Unified District
Florence Unified District
Ganado Unified District
Mohave Union High School District
Murphy Elementary District
Patagonia Union High School District
Phoenix Elementary District
Pinon Unified District
Roosevelt Elementary District
Salome Consolidated Elem. District
Stanfield Elementary District

2000–2001 through 2003–2004

No TSA proposal submitted

2004–2005

Foreign Languages (Grades 7–12)
Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
Special Education (K–Grade 12)

2005–2006 and 2006–2007

Statewide Shortage Areas

All Core Content Areas (Grades 7–8)
Arts (K–Grade 12)
Civics Core Content (Grades 9–12)
Economics Core Content (Grades 9–12)
Foreign Language (Grades 9–12)
Geography Core Content (Grades 9–12)
Math (Grades 9–12)
Political Science Core Content (Grades 9–12)
Science (Grades 9–12)
Special Education (K–Grade 12)

Geographic Shortage Areas

BIA Reservation Schools
Native American Districts
Rural Areas

County Specific Shortage Areas

Apache County (Middle Schools)
Language Arts
Math
Science
Social Studies
Cochise County (Middle Schools)
Language Arts
Math
Science
Coconino County (Middle Schools)
Language Arts
Math
Science
Graham County (Middle Schools)
Math
Science
Social Studies
La Paz County (Middle Schools)
Math
Maricopa County (Middle Schools)
Math
Science
Navajo County (Middle Schools)
Language Arts
Math
Science
Social Studies
Pinal County (Middle Schools)
English as a Second Language
Yuma County (Middle Schools)
Math
Science

2007–2008

Geographic Shortage Areas

Apache
Cochise

Coconino
Gila
Graham
Greenlee
La Paz
Maricopa
Mohave
Navajo
Pima
Pinal
Santa Cruz
Yavapai
Yuma

Academic Disciplines Statewide

Elementary Core
Elementary
 ESL/BLE
 Special Education
Middle Grades
 General Science
 Language Arts/Reading
 Mathematics
 Social Studies
Secondary
 Arts
 Civics/Government
 Economics
 English
 ESL/BLE
 Foreign Language
 Geography
 History
 Mathematics
 Science
 Special Education

Academic Disciplines in Rural Areas

Elementary
Middle Grades
 General Science
 Language Arts/Reading
 Mathematics
 Social Studies
Secondary

Arts
Civics/Government
Economics
English
ESL/BLE
Foreign Language
Geography
History
Mathematics
Science
Special Education

2008-2009 and 2009-2010

Geographic Shortage Areas

Apache
Cochise
Coconino
Gila
Graham
Greenlee
La Paz
Mohave
Navajo
Pinal
Santa Cruz
Yuma

Academic Disciplines Statewide

General
 Early Childhood Education
 ESL/BLE (K-12)
 Special Education (Pre-K-12)
Elementary
 Core
 ESL/BLE
 Music
 Reading Specialist
 Visual Arts
 Special Education
Middle Grades
 General Science
 Language Arts/Reading
 Mathematics
Music

Reading Specialist
 Social Studies
 Visual Arts
 Secondary
 Biology
 Chemistry
 Civics/Government
 Earth Science
 Economics
 English
 ESL/BLE
 Foreign Language
 Geography
 History
 Mathematics
 Music
 Physics
 Political Science/Government
 Reading Specialist
 Science
 Special Education
 Visual Arts

2010–2011 and 2011–2012

Geographic Shortage Areas

Apache
 Gila
 Graham
 Greenlee
 Mohave
 Navajo
 Pinal
 Santa Cruz
 Yuma

Academic Disciplines Statewide

Elementary Grades
 ESL/BLE
 Music
 Reading Specialist
 Special Education
 Cross Categorical
 Early Childhood (Including Pre-K)
 Emotional Disability

Learning Disability
 Mental Retardation
 Severely and Profoundly Disabled
 Visual Arts
 Middle Grades
 ESL/BLE
 General Science
 Mathematics
 Reading Specialist
 Special Education
 Cross Categorical
 Emotional Disability
 Learning Disability
 Mental Retardation
 Severely and Profoundly Disabled
 Visual Arts
 Secondary Grades
 Economics
 ESL/BLE
 General Science
 Geography
 Music
 Reading Specialist
 Special Education
 Cross Categorical
 Emotional Disability
 Hearing Impairment
 Learning Disability
 Mental Retardation
 Severely and Profoundly Disabled
 Visual Arts

2012–2013

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Elementary Content Areas
 ESL/BLE
 Mathematics Specialist
 Music
 Reading Specialist
 Special Education
 Visual Arts (Art)
 Middle Grades
 ESL/BLE
 Foreign Language

General Science
 Language Arts/Reading
 Mathematics
 Mathematics Specialist
 Music
 Reading Specialist
 Social Studies
 Special Education
 Visual Arts (Art)
 Secondary Level
 Biology
 Chemistry
 Earth Science
 Economics
 English
 ESL/BLE
 Foreign Language
 General Science
 Geography
 History
 Mathematics
 Music
 Physical Science
 Physics
 Political Science/American Government
 Reading Specialist
 Special Education
 Visual Arts (Art)

Geographic Shortage Areas (Counties)

Apache
 Cochise
 Coconino
 Gila
 Graham
 Greenlee
 La Paz
 Maricopa
 Mohave
 Navajo
 Pinal
 Santa Cruz
 Yavapai
 Yuma

2013–2014

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Secondary Level
 Earth Sciences
 Economics
 General Sciences
 Geography
 Reading Specialist

Geographic Shortage Areas (Counties)

Gila
 Greenlee

2014–2015

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Elementary Level
 Special Education
 Middle Grades
 ESL/BLE
 Foreign Language
 General Science
 Mathematics
 Special Education
 Visual Arts (Art)
 Secondary Level
 Chemistry
 Earth Sciences
 Economics
 General Sciences
 Geography
 Physical Science
 Political Science/American Government
 Reading Specialist
 Special Education

Geographic Shortage Areas (Counties)

Apache
 Cochise
 Gila

Greenlee
Le Paz
Mohave
Santa Cruz
Yuma

2015–2016

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject
Matter

Elementary Level
ESL/BLE
Middle Grades
ESL/BLE
Foreign Language
General Science
Mathematics
Reading Specialist
Special Education
Visual Arts (Art)
Secondary Level
Earth Science
Economics
ESL/BLE
General Science
Geography
Physical Science
Physics
Reading Specialist
Special Education

Geographic Shortage Areas (Counties)

Apache
Cochise
Gila
Greenlee
Le Paz
Mohave
Santa Cruz
Yuma

2016–2017

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject
Matter

Elementary Level
Elementary Content Areas
ESL/BLE
Mathematics Specialist
Music
Reading Specialist
Special Education
Visual Arts (Art)
Middle Grades
ESL/ BLE
Foreign Language
General Science
Language Arts/Reading
Mathematics
Mathematics Specialist
Reading Specialist
Music
Social Studies
Special Education
Visual Arts (Art)
Secondary Level
Biology
Chemistry
CTE–Dual enrollment
Earth Science
Economics
English
ESL/BLE
Foreign Language
General Science
Geography
History
Mathematics
Music
Physical Science
Physics
Political Science/American Government
Reading Specialist
Special Education
Visual Arts (Art)

Geographic Shortage Areas (Counties)

Apache
Cochise
Coconino
Gila
Graham
Greenlee
Le Paz
Maricopa
Mohave
Navajo
Santa Cruz
Yavapai
Yuma

2017–2018

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Elementary Level
Elementary Content Areas
ESL/ BLE/SEI
Mathematics Interventionist
Music
Reading Specialist/Interventionist
Special Education
Visual Arts (Art)
Middle Grades
ESL/ BLE/SEI
Foreign Language
General Science
Language Arts/Reading
Mathematics
Mathematics Interventionist
Music
Reading Specialist/Interventionist
Social Studies
Special Education
Visual Arts (Art)
Secondary Level
Biology
Chemistry
CTE–Dual Credit
Earth Science
Economics

English
ESL/ BLE/SEI
Foreign Language
General Science
Geography
History
Mathematics
Music
Physical Science
Physics
Political Science/American Government
Reading Specialist/Interventionist
Special Education
Visual Arts (Art)

Geographic Shortage Areas (Counties)

Apache
Cochise
Coconino
Gila
Graham
Greenlee
Le Paz
Maricopa
Mohave
Navajo
Pima
Pinal
Santa Cruz
Yavapai
Yuma

ARKANSAS

1990–1991

Foreign Language (Grades 7–12)
Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
Science (Grades 7–12)
Special Education (K–Grade 12)
Deaf Education
Mildly Handicapped
Moderately/Profoundly Handicapped
Severely/Emotionally Disturbed
Speech Pathology
Visually Impaired

1991–1992 and 1992–1993

Foreign Language (Grades 7–12)
Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
Science (Grades 7–12)
Special Education (K–Grade 12)
Deaf Education
Early Childhood Special Education (Birth–
Age 5)
Mildly Handicapped
Moderately/Profoundly Handicapped
Severely/Emotionally Disturbed
Speech Pathology
Visually Impaired

1993–1994 through 1996–1997

Foreign Language
French
German
Italian
Latin
Spanish
Mathematics (Secondary)
Science
Biology
Chemistry
General Science
Physical Science
Physics
Special Education
Deaf Education
Early Childhood Special Education (Birth–
Age 5)
Mildly Handicapped
Moderately/Profoundly Handicapped
Severely Emotionally Disturbed
Speech Pathology
Visually Impaired

1997–1998 through 1999–2000

Foreign Language
French
German
Italian
Latin

Spanish
English as a Second Language
Mathematics (Secondary)
Science
Biology
Chemistry
General Science
Physical Science
Physics
Special Education
Deaf Education
Early Childhood Special Education
Mildly Handicapped
Moderately/Profoundly Handicapped
Severely Emotionally Disturbed
Speech Pathology
Visually Impaired

2000–2001 and 2001–2002

No TSA proposal submitted

2002–2003 and 2003–2004

Foreign Language
French
German
Italian
Latin
Spanish
English as a Second Language
Mathematics (Secondary)
Science
Biology
Chemistry
General Science
Physical Science
Physics
Special Education
Deaf Education
Early Childhood Special Education
Mildly Handicapped
Moderately/Profoundly Handicapped
Severely Emotionally Disturbed
Speech Pathology
Visually Impaired

2004–2005

English as a Second Language
 Foreign Language
 French
 German
 Italian
 Latin
 Spanish
 Gifted Talented
 Guidance Counselor
 Library Media
 Mathematics (Secondary)
 Middle Childhood
 Integrated Mathematics/Science (Grades 4–8)
 Integrated Language Arts/Social Studies
 (Grades 4–8)
 Science
 Biology
 Chemistry
 General Science
 Physical Science
 Physics
 Special Education
 Deaf Education
 Mildly Handicapped
 Moderately/Profoundly Handicapped
 Severe Emotionally Disturbed
 Speech Pathologist
 Visually Impaired

2005–2006

Art (K–Grade 8)
 Early Childhood Special Education
 English as a Second Language
 Foreign Language
 French
 German
 Italian
 Latin
 Spanish
 Gifted Talented
 Guidance Counselor
 Library Media
 Mathematics (Secondary)
 Middle Childhood

Integrated Mathematics/Science (Grades 4–8)
 Integrated Language Arts/Social Studies
 (Grades 4–8)

Science
 Biology
 Chemistry
 General Science
 Physical Science
 Physics
 Special Education
 Deaf Education
 Mildly Handicapped
 Moderately/Profoundly Handicapped
 Severe Emotionally Disturbed
 Speech Pathologist
 Visually Impaired

2006–2007 and 2007–2008

Art (K–Grade 12)
 Foreign Language (Pre-K–Grade 8 and Grades
 7–12)
 French
 German
 Spanish
 Gifted and Talented
 Guidance and Counseling
 Library Media
 Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
 Middle Childhood
 Mathematics/Science (Grades 4–8)
 English/Language Arts/Social Studies
 (Grades 4–8)
 Science
 Life/Earth Science (Grades 7–12)
 Physical/Earth Science (Grades 7–12)
 Special Education
 Deaf Education
 Visually Impaired
 Special Education Instructional Specialist
 (Pre-K–Grade 4 and 4–12)

2008–2009 and 2009–2010

Drama/Speech
 Foreign Language
 French

Spanish
 Gifted and Talented
 Library Media
 Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
 Science
 Life/Earth Science (Grades 7–12)
 Physical/Earth Science (Grades 7–12)
 School Counselor (Pre-K–Grade 12)
 Special Education (Pre-K–Grade 12)

2010–2011

Foreign Language
 French
 Spanish
 Gifted and Talented
 Library Media
 Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
 Science
 Life/Earth (Grades 7–12)
 Physical/Earth (Grades 7–12)
 School Counselor (Pre-K–12)
 Special Education (Pre-K–12)

2011–2012

Endorsements:

5th /6th Grade Endorsement
 Algebra 1 Middle School
 English as a Second Language (ESL)
 Gifted and Talented
 Library Media
 School Counselor
 Middle School (Grades 5–8) **OR**
 Old Licenses by subject:
 English (056)
 Math (111)
 Science (139)
 Social Studies (159)

Licensure Areas:

Foreign Language
 Mathematics (Secondary)
 Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
 Middle Childhood (Grades 4–8)

English
 Language Arts
 Mathematics
 Science
 Social Studies
 Science (Secondary)
 Life/Earth Science (Grades 7–12)
 Physical/Earth Science (Grades 7–12)
OR Old Licenses by subject:

Biology

Chemistry

Physical Science

Physics

Special Education

Deaf Education

Special Education Instructional

Speech Language Pathologist

Speech Therapist

Specialist (Pre-K–Grade 4 and 4–12) **OR**

Old Licenses by subject: (K–Grade 12)

Mildly Handicapped

Moderately/Profound Handicapped

Severely Emotionally Disturbed

Visually Impaired

2012–2013

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

ESL
 Fifth and Sixth Grade Endorsement
 Foreign Language
 Gifted and Talented
 Library Media
 Mathematics
 Middle Childhood Education
 School Counselor
 Secondary Sciences (Life/Earth and
 Physical/Earth Sciences)
 Special Education (Pre-K–Grade 12)

2013–2014

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

English as a Second Language (ESL)

Gifted and Talented
 Library Media
 Mathematics
 Middle Childhood Education
 School Counselor
 Secondary Sciences
 Life/Earth
 Physical/Earth Sciences
 Special Education (Pre-K–Grade 12)

2014–2015

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Business
 Gifted and Talented
 Guidance and Counseling
 Library Media Specialist
 Mathematics
 Middle Childhood
 Music
 Secondary Sciences
 Earth
 Life
 Physical
 Special Education

2015–2016

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Art
 Drama/Speech
 Family and Consumer Sciences
 Foreign Language
 Gifted and Talented
 Library Media
 Mathematics
 Special Education

2016–2017

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Art
 Agriculture Science and Technology
 Computer Science
 Family and Consumer Sciences
 French
 Spanish
 Library Media
 Mathematics
 Physical Science (Chemistry, Physics)
 Special Education

2016–2017

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Art
 Computer Science
 Family and Consumer Sciences
 Spanish
 Journalism
 Library
 Mathematics
 Music
 Physical Science (Chemistry, Physics)
 Social Studies
 Special Education

CALIFORNIA

1990–1991 and 1991–1992

Bilingual Education (K–Grade 12)
 Life Science (Grades 7–12)
 Physical Science (Grades 7–12)

1992–1993

Bilingual Education (K–Grade 12)
 Life Science (Grades 7–12)

1993–1994 through 1996–1997

Bilingual Education (K–Grade 12)
Life Science (Grades 7–12)
Special Education (K–Grade 12)

1997–1998

Bilingual Education
Reading
Science
Special Education

1998–1999 and 1999–2000

Bilingual Education
Mathematics
Reading
Science/Life/Physical
Special Education

2000–2001 and 2001–2002

No TSA proposal submitted

2002–2003 through 2004–2005

Foreign Language
Mathematics/Computer Science
Physical and Life Science
Reading
Special Education

2005–2006

Foreign Language
Mathematics/Computer Science
Music
Physical and Life Science
Reading
Special Education

2006–2007

English/Language Arts
Foreign Languages
Mathematics/Computer Science
Physical and Life Sciences

Special Education

2007–2008

Agriculture
Business
Foreign Languages
Mathematics/Computer Science
Music
Physical and Life Sciences
Reading
Special Education

2008–2009 and 2009–2010

Agriculture
Business
Foreign Languages
Life and Physical Sciences
Mathematics/Computer Science
Music
Reading
Special Education

2010–2011 and 2011–2012

Agriculture
Business
Foreign Languages
Industrial Arts
Life and Physical Sciences
Mathematics/Computer Science
Special Education (Including State Special
Schools)

2012–2013

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject
Matter

English/Drama/Humanities
Foreign Language
Industrial Arts
Life and Physical Science
Mathematics/Computer Education
Social Science
Special Education

2013–2014

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

English/Drama/Humanities
Foreign Languages
History/Social Science
Mathematics/Computer Education
Physical Education/Health/Dance
Science
Special Education

2014–2015

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

English/Drama/Humanities
History/Social Science
Mathematics/Computer Education
Physical Education/Health/Dance
Science
Special Education

2015–2016

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

English/Drama/Humanities
History/Social Science
Mathematics/Computer Education
Science
Self-Contained Class
Special Education (Including State Special Schools)

2016–2017 and 2017–2018

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

English/Drama/Humanities
History/Social Science
Mathematics/Computer Education
Physical Education/Health/Dance
Science

Self-Contained Class
Special Education (Including State Special Schools)

COLORADO

1990–1991 through 1994–1995

Severe Needs (K–Grade 12)
Affective
Cognitive
Communication
Hearing
Vision
Special Education
Early Childhood (Age 3–8)
Moderate Needs (K–Grade 12)
Profound Needs (K–Grade 12)

1995–1996 through 1999–2000

Linguistically Different
ESL/BLE
Severe Needs (K–Grade 12)
Affective
Cognitive
Communication
Hearing
Vision
Special Education
Early Childhood (Age 3–8)
Moderate Needs (K–Grade 12)
Profound Needs (K–Grade 12)

2000–2001 through 2004–2005

No TSA proposal submitted

2005–2006 through 2007–2008

Bilingual Program
English as a Second Language Program
Mathematics
Natural Science
Special Education

2008–2009 and 2009–2010

Language Arts
Mathematics
Natural Science
Spanish
Special Education

2010–2011

Foreign Language
Mathematics
School Counselor
Science
Special Education
Speech Language Pathologists

2011–2012

English/Language Arts
Mathematics
Music
School Counselor
Special Education
Speech Language Pathologists

2012–2013

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Foreign Languages
Mathematics
Music
Natural Sciences
Special Education
Speech Language Pathologists

2013–2014

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Art/Music/Drama
Foreign Languages
Mathematics
Natural Sciences
Special Education

Speech Language Pathologists

2014–2015

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Art/Music/Drama
Foreign Languages
Mathematics
Science
Special Education
Speech Language Pathologists

2015–2016

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Art/Music/Drama
Early Childhood Special Education
Foreign Languages (Kindergarten–Grade 12)
Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
Natural Sciences (Kindergarten–Grade 12)
Special Education

2016–2017

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Art/Music/Drama (K–Grade 12)
Early Childhood Special Education (Ages 5–8)
Special Education (Ages 5–21)
Foreign Languages (K–Grade 12)
Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
Natural Sciences (Grades 7–12)

2017–2018

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Art/Music/Drama (K–Grade 12)
Early Childhood Special Education (Ages 0–8)
Special Education (Ages 5–21)
Foreign Languages (K–Grade 12)
Mathematics (Grades 7–12)

Natural Sciences (Grades 7–12)

CONNECTICUT

1990–1991 and 1991–1992

Industrial Arts (Grades 7–12)
Latin (Grades 7–12)
Mentally Handicapped (K–Grade 12)
Physically Handicapped (K–Grade 12)
Social/Emotional (K–Grade 12)
Speech and Hearing (K–Grade 12)

1992–1993

Bilingual Education (K–Grade 12)
Bilingual Special Education (K–Grade 12)
Spanish (Secondary)
Speech and Hear (K–Grade 12)

1993–1994

Bilingual Education (K–Grade 12)
Bilingual Special Education (K–Grade 12)
Industrial Arts (Secondary)
Partially Sighted (K–Grade 12)
Speech and Hear (K–Grade 12)

1994–1995

Bilingual Education (K–Grade 12)
Industrial Arts (Grades 7–12)
Speech and Hearing (K–Grade 12)

1995–1996 through 1997–1998

No TSA proposal submitted

1998–1999 and 1999–2000

Consumer Home Economics
Spanish
Speech and Hearing
Technology Education (Industrial Arts)

2000–2001 and 2001–2002

Bilingual

Math
Music
Spanish
Special Education
Technology Education

2002–2003 and 2003–2004

No TSA proposals submitted

2004–2005

Bilingual Education (Pre-K–Grade 12)
Comprehensive Special Education (Grades 1–12)
English (Grades 7–12)
Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
Music (Pre-K–Grade 12)
Science (Grades 7–12)
Speech and Language Pathology
Technology Education (Pre-K–Grade 12)
World Languages (Grades 7–12)

2005–2006

Bilingual Education (Pre-K–Grade 12)
Comprehensive Special Education (Grades 1–12)
English (Grades 7–12)
Intermediate Administrator
Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
Remedial Reading (Pre-K–Grade 12)
Science (Grades 7–12)
Speech and Language Pathology
TESOL (Pre-K–Grade 12)
World Languages (Grades 7–12)

2006–2007

Bilingual Education (Pre-K–Grade 12)
Comprehensive Special Education (Grades 1–12)
English (Grades 7–12)
Intermediate Administrator
Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
Music (Pre-K–Grade 12)
Remedial Reading (Grades 1–12)
Science (Grades 7–12)

Speech and Language Pathology
World Languages (Grades 7–12)

2007–2008

Bilingual Education (Pre-K–Grade 12)
English (Grades 7–12)
Intermediate Administrator
Library Media Specialist
Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
Music (Pre-K–12)
Science (Grades 7–12)
Special Education (Grades 1–12)
Speech and Language Pathology
Technology Education (Pre-K–Grade 12)
World Languages (Grades 7–12)

2008–2009 and 2009–2010

Bilingual Education (Pre-K–Grade 12)
English (Grades 7–12)
Intermediate Administrator
Library Media Specialist
Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
Science (Grades 7–12)
Special Education (Grades 1–12)
Speech and Language Pathology
Technology Education (Pre-K–Grade 12)
World Languages (Grades 7–12)

2010–2011

Bilingual Education (Pre-K–Grade 12)
Comprehensive Special Education (K–Grade 12)
English (Grades 7–12)
Intermediate Administrator
Music (Pre-K–Grade 12)
Remedial Reading and Language Arts (Grades 1–12)
School Library and Media Specialist
School Psychologist
Speech and Language Pathology
World Languages (Grades 7–12)

2011–2012

Bilingual Education (Grades Pre-K–12)

Comprehensive Special Education (K–Grade 12)
English (Grades 7–12)
Intermediate Administrator
Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
Remedial Reading and Language Arts (Grades 1–12)
Science (Grades 7–12)
Speech and Language Pathology
TESOL
World Languages (Grades 7–12)

2012–2013

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Bilingual Education (Pre-K– Grade 12)
Comprehensive Special Education (K–Grade 12)
English (Grades 7–12)
Hearing Impaired (Pre-K–Grade 12)
Intermediate Administrator
Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
Remedial Reading and Language Arts (Grades 1–12)
Science (Grades 7–12)
Speech and Language Pathologists
World Languages (Grades 7–12)

2013–2014

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Bilingual Education (Pre-K–Grade 12)
Comprehensive Special Education (K–Grade 12)
Hearing Impaired (Pre-K–Grade 12)
Home Economics (Pre-K–Grade 12)
Intermediate Administrator
Remedial Reading and Language Arts (Grades 1–12)
School Library Media Specialist
Speech and Language Pathologist
Technology Education (Pre-K–Grade 12)
World Languages (Grades 7–12)

2014–2015 and 2015–2016

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Bilingual Education (Pre-K–Grade 12)
Comprehensive Special Education (K–Grade 12)
Intermediate Administrator
Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
School Library Media Specialist
Science (Grades 7–12)
Speech and Language Pathologist
TESOL
Technology Education (Pre-K–Grade 12)
World Languages (Grades 7–12)

2016–2017

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Bilingual Education (Pre-K–Grade 12)
Comprehensive Special Education (K–Grade 12)
Intermediate Administrator
Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
School Library Media Specialist
School Psychologist
Science (Grades 7–12)
Speech and Language Pathologist
Technology Education (Pre-K–Grade 12)
World Languages (Grades 7–12)

2017–2018

Statewide Academic Disciplines or Subject Matter

Bilingual Education (Pre-K–Grade 12)
Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
Occupational Subject, Vocational Technical Schools
School Library Media Specialist
Science (Grades 7–12)
Special Education
Speech and Language Pathologist
Technology Education (Pre-K–Grade 12)

TESOL
World Languages (Grades 7–12)

DELAWARE

1990–1991 through 1994–1995

Chemistry (Grades 7–12)
Computer Science (Grades 7–12)
Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
Physical Science (Grades 7–12)
Physics (Grades 7–12)

1995–1996

Chemistry (Grades 7–12)
Computer Science (Grades 7–12)
Mathematics (Grades 7–12)
Physics (Grades 7–12)
Physical Science (Grades 7–12)
Speech and Language Pathologist (Special Education)

1996–1997

No TSA proposal submitted

1997–1998

State declared no TSAs exist

1998–1999 and 1999–2000

No TSA proposal submitted

2000–2001 and 2001–2002

Mathematics
Science
Special Education
Technology Education

2002–2003

English
Foreign Language
Mathematics
Reading

Science
 Special Education
 Speech Pathologist
 Technology Education

2003–2004

English
 ESL/BLE
 Foreign Language
 Mathematics
 Reading
 Science
 Special Education
 Speech Pathologist
 Technology Education

2004–2005 and 2005–2006

English
 ESL/BLE
 Foreign Language
 Librarians
 Mathematics
 Music
 Psychologists
 Reading
 Science
 Special Education
 Speech Pathologists
 Technology Education

2006–2007 and 2007–2008

Administrators
 English
 ESOL/Bilingual
 Foreign Language
 Librarians
 Mathematics (All Levels)
 Music
 Nurses
 Psychologists
 Reading
 Science (All Levels)
 Special Education
 Speech Pathologists
 Technology Education

2008–2009 and 2009–2010

Administrators
 Art
 Business
 English
 ESOL/Bilingual
 Foreign Language
 Librarians
 Mathematics (All Levels)
 Music
 Nurses
 Psychologists
 Reading
 Science (All Levels)
 Special Education
 Speech Pathologists
 Technology Education

2010–2011

Administrators (Except Elementary)
 Business
 English
 ESOL/Bilingual
 Foreign Language
 Librarians
 Mathematics (All Levels)
 Music
 Nurses
 Psychologists
 Reading
 Science (All Levels)
 Special Education
 Speech Pathologists
 Technology Education

2011–2012

Administrators
 Art
 Business
 English
 ESOL/Bilingual
 Foreign Language
 Librarians
 Mathematics (All Levels)